FBIS DAILY REPORT

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MARCHERS GATHER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS RALLY

PY152228 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2125 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Apr (NA) -- Approximately 1,000 persons have gathered at the intersection of 9 de Julio Avenue and Avenida de Mayo. A human rights march will depart from this point within a few minutes. Meanwhile, the bishop of Neuquen, Jaime Nevares, and the bishop of Guilmes, Jose Novak, along with the 1980 Nobel Peace Prize winner, Adolfo Perez Esquivel, are at this moment at the headquarters of the Ecumenical Movement for Human Rights, located 400 meters away from where the rally is to take place. These three persons will lead the march.

The presence of actress Soledad Silveyra has also been noted at the abovementioned headquarters. Although she has a leg in a cast, she plans to march at the head of the column.

Groups from the Intransigent Party, Radical Youth, Workers Party, Movement Toward Socialism, Peronist Youth (Intransigence and Mobilization) and Youth for Socialism have concentrated at the intersection of 9 de Julio Avenue and Avenida de Mayo. There is also a large delegation of the Mothers of Plaza de Mayo and Grandmothers of Plaza de Mayo.

Demonstration Ends Peacefully

PY160243 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2356 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 15 Apr (NA) -- Approximately 10,000 persons participated today in a march for the missing organized by eight human rights groups, whose leaders ultimately decided not to deliver to the government a document they had prepared for this occasion in protest for having been received by low level officials at government house.

This document -- which was signed by 267,000 persons from all over the country -- will be left under the custody of the Argentine Episcopate, stated Catholic bishops Jorge Novak and Jaime Nevares and 1980 Nobel Peace Prize Winner Adolfo Perez Esquivel at the end of the demonstration.

The document -- which is signed by personalities from various national sectors -- demands that a just, truthful solution be given to the case of the missing and rejects any kind of amnesty or cover up.

The march was carried out without incidents except for the serious traffic jam caused by police security measures in the middle of the downtown area of this capital.

WEHBE REPORTS TO CABINET ON FOREIGN DEBT ISSUES

PY141937 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1910 GMT 13 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 13 Apr (TELAM) -- Argentine Economy Minister Jorge Wehbe today told the other members of the cabinet at a meeting chaired by President Reynaldo Bignone, that the future constitutional government will be able to decide whether or not to maintain the stand-by accord with the IMF. The cabinet meeting, attended by ministers and state secretaries and chaired by the chief executive, took place in the situation room of Government House. It started at 0900 and ended at 1230.

The economy minister talked about the foreign debt and explained that the plans for paying and refinancing it are being carried out at what can be considered normal pace. He said that there have been delays motivated by the late approval of the national budget and that even though the Argentine Central Bank let the state enterprises have the foreign currency necessary to cover the required drafts these enterprises are short of cash because of the abovementioned delay in the approval of the budget.

Wehbe added that currently the state corporations are not resorting to the banking system to avoid competing for funds with the private sector and having to pay interests without any justification whatsoever.

Concerning the $1.5 billion loan which the nation is trying to obtain, Wehbe said that the negotiations are progressing normally and that the draft contract will probably be finished by the end of the year because one must take into account that these operations usually involve many regional banks with which communications are not always fluid, which sometimes delays the negotiations.

Regarding the refinancing of exchange insurance operations for 5 years Wehbe said that the deal is about to be satisfactorily closed and the same is happening with the swaps [given in English] which will be refinanced with a 3-year term of payment.

He added that debts which will fall due this year will be refinanced with a 7-year term of payment and it will be up to the constitutional government to do the same with debts that fall due in 1984. Wehbe stressed that thus, the constitutional government will have a free hand to decide on the most suitable economic policy.

STATE WORKERS GET 30 PERCENT WAGE HIKE

PY142352 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1659 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Apr (NA) -- The economy minister granted a 30.3 percent [salary] increase today for all grades of the public administration. The minimum salary now amounts to 8 million pesos.

The information was released at the conclusion of a meeting that lasted for approximately 3 hours between Economy Ministry officials and leaders of the State Workers Confederation. Economy Minister Jorge Wehbe and Technical and Administrative Under Secretary Adolfo Saraiva participated in the meeting on behalf of the Economy Ministry and the Confederation's secretary general. Geronimo Izetta and leaders Miguel Cantore, Juan Horvath, Horacio Catino, Miguel Roldan, Patricio Datarmini and Felix Otero participated for the confederation.

THREAT TO BRITISH RELATIVES EN ROUTE TO FALKLANDS

PY151820 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1434 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 15 Apr (DYN) -- The Self-styled "Artigas-Giachino Command" has threatened from Rio de Janeiro to blow up the ship which carried some 500 relatives of dead British soldiers to the Malvinas Islands.

It is obvious, however, that the group did not carry out its threat. The threat is conveyed by means of an unsigned message which was sent to DYN from Copacabana, Rio de Janeiro, on 6 April, according to the postmark on the envelope.

The text of the anonymous message sent from Rio de Janeiro, which gives the sender's address as "Rua Hilario de Gouveia 18," states:

Artigas Giachino Command -- This command wishes to advise the news media that in order to give support to the cause of freedom from Angolo-Saxon imperialism which Argentina launched on 2 April 1982 and to serve the memory of the glorious Captain (Pedro) Giachino, we plan to:

Prevent the filthy members of the British secret services, disguised as relatives of the mercenaries who are rotting in the glorious soil of the Malvinas, from carrying out their objective of soiling Argentina's unredeemed southern lands. In order to achieve this we will destroy the ship which is to carry them to the Malvinas Islands by means of an explosive charge.

This command will deal in the same manner with any other British ship that arrives in our ports. Long live free Latin America.

FOREIGN MINISTER EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR OAS

PY151255 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari delivered a message on the Day of the Americas in the Golden Hall of the Foreign Ministry at noon today. [Begin relay] [Reporter] We are going to interview Foreign Minister Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari on the 93d anniversary of the Day of the Americas, which this year has a special meaning. We would like to hear your opinion on this matter.

[Aguirre Lanari] I will be very pleased to do so. We Argentines, as I pointed out in the brief speech I delivered just a moment ago, became a member of the organization, which at its foundation was first called the Pan American Union. This organization has been in existence 93 years, a length of existence which no parallel in any other multilateral organization.

It is true that this organization has suffered the vicissitudes of international events and has not always been able to meet the expectations of the reasons for its creation and existence. It is also true, however, that, without any doubt, this organization exists in the Americas with its achievements and setbacks, its wisdoms and weaknesses. It represents an [word indistinct], an idea, an organization. It embodies the spirit of Latin American unity which we want to represent. Therefore, anything strengthening the unity of our people, any organization where our problems can be debated and anything promoting solidarity among our nations should be welcome. This is why we support it and why, along with other Latin American nations, we are celebrating this event hoping that it may give a more positive and effective direction to meet our interests and ideals. [end relay]

JUNTA LIFTS INSTITUTIONAL ACT MEASURES

PY151208 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2225 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Apr (NA) -- The Military Junta released a few minutes ago the following communique:

"On 14 April, at 0900, the Military Junta met in the Army Headquarters, Libertador Building, with the presence of Army Commander Lt Gen Cristino Nicolaides; Navy Commander Adm Ruben Oscar Franco; and Air Force Commander Lt Gen Augusto Jorge Hughes.

"His excellency the president of the nation, the interior minister and the public information secretary arrived, at the invitation of the Military Junta, at 1030.

"At the start of the meeting, the public information secretary discussed matters related to his area of responsibility.

"Afterwards, the Military Junta, with the presence of his excellency the president of the nation and the interior minister, discussed special aspects of the Institutional Act, resolutions and other documents related to the peace plan and institutional normalization.

"Regarding the Institutional Act of 18 June 1976, which provided for sanctions to certain persons, the Military Junta unanimously approved Resolution 1/83. The text of the resolution is attached as an annex to the current communique. The meeting ended at 1730."

Following is the text of the resolution: After reviewing the provisions of the 18 June 1976 act of the Military Junta and those of the subsequent resolutions numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 in the light of the current stage in the country's institutionalization, the Military Junta resolves:

Article 1 -- Measures adopted under provisions of Article 2 of the 18 June 1976 Military Junta act which were implemented through resolutions number 1, 2, 3 and 4 against the persons listed below are lifted as of today:

Juan Carlos Basile, 2.037,136; Antonio Juan Benitez, 1.881.432; Anibal Vincente Demarco 2.190.483; Francisco Fernandez Bernardez, 2.577.509; Dina Askel de Gelbard 5.170.036; Silvia Esther Gelbard de Waroquiers, 5.603.728; Fernando Gelbard 5.238.294; Julio Carlos Gonzalez, 3.554.243; Julio Isabelino Guillan, 4.501.696; Rafael Ianover, 2.170.069; Diego Sebastian Ibanez, 8.005.329; Maria Stela Martinez de Peron, 2.764.727; Carlos Saul Menem, 6.118.158; Lorenzo Mariano Miguel, 2.949.165; Rogelio Papagno, 2.393.253; Rodolfo Antonio Ponce, 8.122.878; Orlando Benjamin Reynoso, 2.275.109; Carlos Federico Ruckauf, 5.267.650; Jorge Alberto Raiana, 563.807.

As for the persons now listed below, the measures have ceased to be effective since the date of their demise:

Elias Adre 8.912.662; Hector Jose Campora 1.283.743; Raul Alberto Lastiri 1.613.208; Rodolfo Ose Puigross 209.156; Adolfo Mario Savino 1.535.403; Jose Ber Gelbard 4.874.959.

Article 2 -- Regardless of the lifting of the measure applied under section E of Article 2 of the 18 June 1976 act, which was implemented through the resolutions referred to above, the deeds and actions which have been consumated or are still pending in compliance with the aforementioned section E and in accordance with Law Number 21670 remain valid and binding.

Article 3 to make this resolution public, carry it out, register it with the National Directory of Official Registry, and file it.

Junta Decree Explained

PY152305 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 15 Apr 83 pp 1, 9

[Text] Former President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron, trade unionist Lorenzo Miguel, and another 17 union leaders and former Peronist government officials were exempted yesterday from the Institutional Acts, which banned them from holding public office for life, the Military Junta announced yesterday.

After an eight-hour meeting yesterday, the commanders-in-chief of the three armed forces issued a communique saying that the move also affected another six deceased former Peronist officials, including former President Hector Campora.

Yesterday's move did not benefit fugitive former government officials, such as ex-Welfare Minister Jose Lopez Rega; people charged with having links with left-wing subversion, including journalist Jacobo Timerman; and former Governors Ricardo Obregon Cano and Alberto Martinez Vaca.

The exemption applies to telephone workers' leader Julio Isabelino Guillan, and former Education Minister Jorge Alberto Taiana, who was held at the disposal of the executive branch from April 1976 to September 1981.

Also exempted from the June 1976 acts are: Former Housing Secretary Juan Carlos Basile; former Interior Minister Antonio Juan Benitez; former Welfare Minister Anibal Vicente Demarco; Francisco Fernandez Bernardez; Dina Haskel de Gelbard (wife of former Economy Minister Jose Ber Gelbard) and her children, Silvia Ester Gelbard de Waroquiers and Fernando Gelbard; former Presidential Secretary Julio Carlos Gonzalez; Rafael Ianover; union leader Deigo Sebastian Ibanez; former La Rioja Governor Carlos Menem; trade unionist Rogelio Papagno; Rodolfo Antonio Ponce; Orlando Benjamin Reynoso and former Labour Minister Carlos Federico Ruckauf.

The deceased exempted from the acts are: Former San Luis Governor Elias Andre; Campora; former Provisional President Raul Alberto Lastiri; former President of Buenos Aires University Rodolfo J. Puiggros; former Defence Minister Adolfo Mario Savino and former Economy Minister Jose Ber Gelbard.

The resolution was made public yesterday after the junta's meeting, which was also attended by President Reynaldo Bignone, Interior Minister Llamil Reston and Public Information Secretary Clodoveo Battesti.

Besides Lopez Rega, Martinez Vaca, Timerman, Obregon Cano; other people who remain barred from holding public office are: Casildo Herras, Juan Manuel Abal Medina, Oscar Bidegain, Julio Broner, Hector Pedro Campora, Jorge Cepernic, Eduardo Luis Duhalde, Jorge Leonardo Kersenbaum, Jesus Edelmiro Porto, Esteban Antonio Righi, Hector Raul Sandler, Jorge Alberto Vazquez, Carlos Alejandro Villone, Jose Maria Villone, Juan Graiver, Isidoro Graiver and Lidia Alba Papaleo.

YUGOSLAVIA'A ZARKOVIC MEETS WITH SILES ZUAZO

FY151240 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] We have information about an event which has just taken place in the Hall of Mirrors of the Government Palace during which the presidents of Bolivia and Yugoslavia signed a joint declaration. Regarding the financial aspects of the declaration, a credit of $26 million was granted for use in various areas specified in the declaration.

Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the presidency of the SFRY, on a special invitation from the constitutional president of the Republic of Bolivia, Hernan Siles Zuazo, held talks in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding, during which the international situation and the development of relations between Bolivia and Yugoslavia were discussed. The official visit was made from 13 to 16 April 1983. The joint declaration was signed a few minutes ago in the Government Palace.

The declaration has 12 points. The first point reiterates the will to contribute with all the people of the international community for keeping peace throughout the world with the purpose of securing a better future for coming generations. The declaration also expresses the right of people to carry out their own process of liberation. In another point, the declaration indicates that the SFRY once more reiterates its decisive support for the just and legitimate right of the Republic of Bolivia to recover a direct, useful and sovereign outlet to the Pacific Ocean in the conviction that this problem, which creates a negative effect in the socioeconomic development of Bolivia, is a matter which concerns the international community.

In another point, the declaration says that the two countries, in the interest of increasing economic cooperation and trade, have signed a protocol of financial and technical cooperation for approximately $25 million. This is not subject to the status of the balance of payments.

In another point, the declaration says that the Bolivian Government will submit an additional protocol expanding the educational, scientific and cultural cooperation agreement and the exchange protocol signed by the two countries. The SFRY, as a result of the natural disasters affecting Bolivia this year, decided to donate 3 million dinars, equivalent to approximately $1 million, as assistance for flood victims.

After the joint declaration was signed with the participation of the Bolivian foreign minister, the SFRY Foreign Ministry representative and the Bolivian ministers of finance and planning and coordination, President Hernan Siles Zuazo delivered a speech. He said that we are now in the process of trying to achieve a true system of workers' participation in the government. He recalled the events of 9 April 1952, events which helped liberate many millions of peasants, peasants who on several occasions demonstrated their desire to be free and independent. He also said that because of the determination of the people, they were able to defeat, in 1952, the powerful forces which exploited and oppressed them. In conclusion, the minister wished the visitor well during his stay in Bolivia.

We want to emphasize important aspects of Siles Zuazo's speech. [Begin Siles recording] Mr President, we are in the process of achieving a true system of workers' comanagement in government decisions so that the workers can have responsible participation in directing the process of production and work conditions.

This is why we look with great interest at the process of economic development achieved by Yugoslavia, an achievement which is basically the result of the initiative of the workers who are stimulated by the system of comanagement, a system which undoubtedly is respor ible for the improvement of the standard of living of the population. [end recording]

Siles Zuazo also said: In my country, the democratic process -- whose main participants are the people -- is giving us hope for a gradual economic recovery. This is why it is an honor for me to express my government's satisfaction for the signing of this joint declaration which interprets the historic relations between our countries.

In conclusion, the SFRY president, Vidoje Zarkovic, also delivered a speech emphasizing Bolivian-Yugoslav relations. He reiterated his decisive support for the democratic process which has been in power since 10 October 1982. Tonight, the Yugoslav president is going to decorate Hernan Siles Zuazo at the Sheraton Hotel with the the Star of Yugoslavia. The Yugoslav president is going to visit the San Jose Mine in Oruro tomorrow.

Visit to Oruro

PY141915 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Today, Yugoslav head of state Zarkovic and his 7-member entourage arrived in Oruro, where he was feted by the local authorities. Zarkovic also visited the San Jose mining district in Oruro. This afternoon, Zarkovic will return to La Paz, where he will grant a press conference to report on the results of his meetings with President Siles Zuazo and with other government officials.

Return Visit Announced

PY151250 Paris AFP in Spanish 0211 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] La Paz, 14 Apr (AFP) -- President Hernan Siles Zuazo will travel on an undetermined date to Yugoslavia, at the invitation of the chief of state of that country, Vidoje Zarkovic, who is now in La Paz on an official visit.

The announcement of the Bolivian president's visit to Belgrade was made through the joint declaration, which was signed tonight in the Guemado Palace of La Paz. Siles Zuazo and Zarkovic signed a long joint declaration which expresses adherance to the Nonaligned Movement, and the hope that its principles take hold in Latin American.

Press Conference, Departure

PY162329 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 16 Apr 83

[Excerpts] SFRY Chief of State ((as heard)) Vidoje Zarkovic concluded his visit to Bolivia and left for Belgrade at 0900 today. Zarkovic departed on the official Yugoslav plane which brought him to La Paz on Wednesday.

Zarkovic, who, except for the late Marshal Tito, is the highest ranking Yugoslav official ever to visit Bolivia, held a press conference yesterday. During the press conference, he said that his nation supports the strengthening of Bolivia's democratic process, restored on 10 October 1982, with the coming to power of President Hernan Siles Zuazo. Zarkovic said that during the two rounds of talks held with President Siles Zuazo, the two parties agreed that the relations between the two countries are good and circumstances are favorable for improving them ever further.

Economic, cultural, scientific, commercial and other kinds of cooperation accords were signed between Bolivia and Yugoslavia a long time ago. These accords had not been implemented because of past political problems. Zarkovic told the journalists that now all these ties will be strengthened. He also added that a fund of no less than $5 million has been established to finance mutual trade. During his press conference at the Sheraton Hotel, the Yugoslav chief of state said that it was not true that the Nonaligned Movement has been leaning toward the socialist sphere. He explained that this movement has criticized the invaison of Afghanistan and the Middle East crisis, as well as the attitude of South Africa, thus demonstrating its middle-of-the-road position between the socialist and capitalist blocs.

[Paris AFP in Spanish at 1628 GMT on 16 April reports that Zarkovic departed from El Alto International Airport at 1300 GMT and that he was seen off by Senator Julio Garret Ayllon, chairman of the Senate, because President Hernan Siles Zuazo and Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora are on a rural tour]

IMF DELEGATION MEETS ECONOMIC TEAM 14 APR

PY151810 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Excerpt] Finance Minister Flavio Machicado has reported that the economic team and the IMF delegation held a long and interesting meeting yesterday, adding that the status of Bolivia's economic situation was discussed during the meeting. This was the first official meeting held by the IMF delegation, which will stay in Bolivia for 2 weeks for the purpose of meeting with government and Central Bank officials. During the meeting held at the Central Bank, the IMF delegation was briefed on the status of Bolivia's foreign debt, which exceeds $3 billion. The finance minister stated that the meeting also discussed subjects related to the balance of payments, the Central Bank's balance sheet and to other economic indicators.

IMF Impositions Rejected

PY151320 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Excerpt] The government is not going to accept impositions from the IMF. These remarks were made to Panamericana by Finance Minister Flavio Machicado this morning. Asked about the reaction of the Bolivian Labor Federation, COB, against the visit of an IMF delegation to the country, he said: "As a Bolivian, I will know how to defend the interests of the country's working class in view of pressures from whatever source." [Begin Machicado recording] In a democratic country, there is no reason to criticize actions and expressions. I do not understand what the basic criticism consists of.

[Question] The COB says there may be some pressure from the IMF regarding Bolivian internationalist [words indistinct]

[Answer] The COB, those who said this, know me very well. They know how I think, and how I act. I am not a man who likes pressure. I have my own personality, my own personal and professional character and I know with what I have to comply. The IMF is an international organization which has its own ideas and I, as a Bolivian citizen and member of this process, will defend the interests of the country's working class regarding pressures from wherever they may come. What I see, in relation to what you said, is that this is their own personal position and we are not going to get any place with personal judgements. [end recording]

PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO ASKS FOR NATIONAL UNITY

PY160108 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 15 Apr 83 p 5

[Text of speech to the nation by President Joao Figueiredo from Brasilia on 14 April]

[Text] Brazilians: It is the workers who have suffered the most as a result of the world economic crisis and its impact on our country. It is the government's basic duty to help the most needy working sectors.

But, it is also the primary duty of society as a whole. This duty calls for us all to urgently unite.

In the name of this unity and being concerned with the effects of the crisis, I created Finsocial [Fundo de Investimento Social -- Social Investment Fund] last year. The government, through Finsocial, can obtain a large contribution from the business sector for the benefit of the more poverty-ridden sectors of the Brazilian working class.

Within the context of this program, the federal government has found an efficient mechanism for redistributing income. It is a direct redistribution, because Finsocial's resources are used to provide food, housing, education and medical assistance for the more needy Brazilians.

In addition to this redistribution, the program also provides for indirect benefits, because it prompts an increase in jobs in those same sectors.

Last year I ordered the release of Finsocial funds amounting to 72 billion cruzeiros. I am now releasing another 250 billion cruzeiros for distributing food, the construction of housing and schools, the implementation of educational programs and for the support of the small farmer. This is the first allotment that has been authorized this year. An equal amount will be released later on in 1983.

I know that even these very large amounts of money are not enough, taking into account the amount of work that has to be done in the area of assistance. But, this investment will improve the situation of thousands of Brazilians and it will reduce the concerns of the workers, who, consequently, will be able to find jobs. The country's social debt, which is immense, cannot be overcome in one stroke. With Finsocial's capabilities, the government, through successive and thorough measures, is following a course that will allow it to answer the demands of society.

I know the difficulties that I will have to face in the future. I have assessed the effort and sacrifice that is needed to overcome them.

Therefore, I am certain that the national desire to overcome them is firm and decided as mine is. Supported by that desire, which must be mobilized, to find a solution to our economic and social problems, I have every reason to be confident in the country's future.

More on Social Program

PY151430 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Excerpts] President Figueiredo last night spoke over a national radio and television network to admit what is obvious; that the workers were the most seriously affected by the impact of the world economic crisis on our country. In his speech, President Figueiredo announced the release of 250 billion cruzeiros from the Social Investment Fund. [Finsocial]. These resources will be used for the distribution of food, construction of houses and schools, including health programs and support to small farm owners. The president also promised the release of more resources before the end of this year.

The president added that through successive and profound measures such as this one, facilitated by the Finsocial, the government is taking fast steps to meet the demands of society. The list of most urgent social demands includes decree-law No 2,012 of the executive branch which amends the current salary policy, withdrawing the additonal 10 percent from the National Consumers Price Index [INPC] for those earning three times the minimum salary. The decree-law will be read today in a joint session of the National Congress.

ARMY REPORTEDLY CREATES 'RAPID DEPLOYMENT FORCE'

PY180203 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 17 Apr 83 p 1

[Text] Brazil has created a "rapid deployment" military force to respond to any attempt at invading its territory. This force could also operate anywhere in the continent and outside it as a "peacekeeping force," military sources disclosed yesterday in Brasilia. The Brazilian Government has taken the initiative of creating this force out of concern over the aggravation of tensions at the border with Venezuela, Guyana, French Guyana and Suriname and over the growing presence in the area of guerrilla groups stimulated by the Cubans and Soviets. In an official note, government spokesman Carlos Atila announced yesterday that Gen Danilo Venturini, special minister for land affairs and secretary general of the National Security Council, has been in Suriname since last Friday on "a work visit." Since the early seventies, the Armed Forces General Staff has been planning to create a "rapid deployment" military force which would be threatically able to mobilize 20,000 crack troops in a few hours.

The main objective of Minister Venturini's visit to Suriname is to give "a positive answer" to a country which has reaffirmed its intention of continuing to be integrated in Latin America and of respecting the West's principles. By offering financial aid, President Figueiredo seeks to prevent Suriname, where a military coup took place last year, from falling into the communist bloc, like Cuba.

GOVERNMENT DENOUNCES HIGH INTEREST RATES

PY141715 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] The interest rates charged by commercial banks for discounts of negotiable invoice copies [duplicata] have reached 496.05 percent annually.

This was explained to President Figueiredo by (Guillerme Assissi Domingo), chairman of the Sao Paulo Commercial Association and of the federation of Sao Paulo Commercial Associations, former agriculture secretary during Maluf's government, and candidate for vice governor for the PDS [Social Democratic Party] in the 15 November elections.

On the same document containing the announcement, President Figueiredo in his own handwriting wrote the following question to Minister Delfim Netto: Is it possible to tolerate this?

While Netto is studying an answer to be given to the president, Finance Minister Ernane Galveas stated; The interest rates are worrying the government, but there is no reason for fear, because the open market's rate reached 19 percent in 2 days. According to Galveas, the rates must be taken monthly. On Fridays they fall and the average rate has been lower than the monetary correction, and that is very important, the minister concluded.

More on Interest Rates

PY151515 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Excerpts] [Words indistinct] has been the reaction of President Figueiredo to the denunciation made by the chairman of the Sao Paulo Commercial Association that the interest rates have reached 496.05 percent annually.

Planning Minister Delfim Netto feels that the figures taken to President Figueiredo are the results of a mathematical exercise based on hypothetical figures. Netto recognizes the high interest rates, though he states that with the percentages taken to President Figueiredo, the enterprises would not last long.

In Sao Paulo, the business sectors insist on the need to refuse the interest rates charged by the banks.

Guilherme Afif Domingos, chairman of the Sao Paulo Commercial Association, granted an interview to (Nilton Flora), to respond to remarks made by the planning minister. [Begin Afif recording] Our mathematical exercise with hypothetical data is then based on hypothetical data supplied by the banks to all newspapers by order of the Central Bank. We took as a base the official declaration made by CENABAN and CEBRABAN [expansions unknown] to GAZETA MERCANTIL which has daily published these data during the past 20 days, showing that 80 percent of the banks are operating with an 8 percent rate of discount for negotiable invoice copies. GAZETA MERCANTIL itself made an estimate based on an average balance of 30 percent and reached the same numbers we obtained. Thus, this is the real situation, unless the data released by the banks is hypothetical. [end recording]

Industry, Commerce Minister's Remarks

PY151933 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] On visiting Sao Paulo to attend the installation of the new board of the Brazilian Electromechanic Association, Industry and Commerce Minister Camilo Penna conveyed a number of warnings to the banks. The government insists on democracy and on the free market, and only in extreme cases will it make use of strong measures. According to Penna, the banks must be very cautious because certain sectors are becoming very nervous. Penna made the following remarks to reporter (Nilton Flora):

[Begin Penna recording] (?The president) was indeed surprised by the data presented to him by Mr Afif, regarding the interest rates charged by the banks. A few days ago the president studied with me a list of interest rates given to him by the business sector. The list was similar to the data presented by Afif. Now the president was a little surprised because all businessmen throughout the country have been demanding a reduction of interest rates, and they did not drop, or at least in several sectors they did not drop. Thus, the situation is serious. I personally feel that the government has made a great contribution toward improving the situation by reducing expenditures, [words indistinct] monetary correction in commercial exchange, which guarantees the contracting of loans in dollars, and other measures aimed at reducing its deficit [words indistinct]. Thus, the government has made great strides.

The high interest rates were in part caused by the high inflation rate. Inflation is still high, and so , the interest rate did not drop, and inflation is blamed for this problem. Yes, inflation increased, we all know that. But even still, I insist that the private financial sector is abusing the government's position of reducing the interest rates for some economic sectors so as to be able to improve the situation of the balance of payments. The financial sector is engaging in abuse, and I insist that if this situation prevails, the private financial sector will be on its way to kill the goose that lays the golden egg. [end recording]

GOVERNOR'S MEETING WITH FIGUEIREDO VERY TOUGH

PY151845 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Espirito Santo Governor Jerson Camata, of the opposition, termed his meeting with President Figueiredo tough, but said he still managed to present some petitions. Reporter Carlos Rodrigues reports directly from Brasilia.

[Begin Rodrigues relayed report] The charges brought by the president of the republic to the Supreme Federal Court against Espirito Santo Governor Jerson Camata will not cause any problem in the relations of the state with the central government. This statement was made by the opposition governor after the meeting with President Figueiredo at Planalto Palace.

Camata has been accused of offending the honor of the president of the republic during a meeting in the electoral campaign. He reportedly called Figueiredo a liar. This very unpleasant situation was one of the main subjects discussed during the meeting.

On leaving the Government Palace, the governor said that the president was very tough in the beginning of the meeting, but that everything was o.k. at the end. He added that he was expecting this result.

Like all the other governors that have gone to Planalto Palace, Camata also discussed problems with President Figueiredo; unemployment in the state, and lack of resources to develop government programs, even priority plans. The president promised to study this situation. [end relayed report]

SURINAMESE INDUSTRY MINISTER PAYS VISIT

PY151230 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] Imro Etienne Fong Poen, transport, trade and industry minister of Suriname, who is currently in Brasilia, indicated today that he supports a greater integration between Latin American countries as way to break the traditional ties that link developing and industrialized countries.

After his meeting with Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro, Fong Poen also stated that his country, which was a Dutch colony for 380 years, intends to foster relations with Brazil and all Latin American countries, because during the colonial period his country was strongly linked to Europe.

Referring to relations with Brazil, Minister Fong Poen stated that his country must strengthen trade, technological and industrial ties, because Brazil has achieved a high rate of development over the past few years.

Denies Cuban Influence

PA150440 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0023 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] Brasilia, 14 Apr (LATIN-REUTER) -- Imro Etienne Fong Poen, minister of transport, trade and industry and acting foreign minister of Suriname, denied here today that his country wants to turn into "a Cuban satellite."

The Suriname official told the news media: "If this were true, I would not be here but in Moscow." Fong Poen made this statement after having met with Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guereiro.

Fong Poen arrived here today for a 48-hour official visit during which he will analyze economic and trade affairs with Brazilian authorities. He said his country, a former Netherlands possession that was a colony for 3 centuries, promotes Latin American integration. "We have understood that it is necessary to stop looking at Europe and to turn our eyes to Latin America," he said.

He defended his country's decolonization process and independence, and characterized the Netherlands' frequent charges of alleged political unstability in Suriname as "fantasies." Fong Poen said that he has come to this country because Suriname wants to be "a small but good friend of Brazil," a nation which he characterized as a "Latin American power."

ROVING FRENCH AMBASSADOR ENDS SAO PAULO VISIT

PY160156 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Excerpt] (Antoine Blanquard), roving French ambassador for Latin and Central America and the Caribbean, ended his 3-day visit to Sao Paulo.

Just before departing for Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais state the diplomat said that France has great confidence in the creative capability of the Brazilian people, in the country's future and in the awareness that the people and government have of the world crisis.

PINOCHET STARTS TOUR OF LOS ANDES, SAN FELIPE

PY141424 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Government House report by Graciela Contreras]

[Excerpt] President Pinochet will be welcomed today on the border of the towns of San Felipe and Los Andes and he will thus undertake a tour of these towns of the 5th region. Among other activities in his schedule, he will visit the Andina Mining Company and [name indistinct] which will be commemorating its ("400)th anniversary. President Pinochet is to be accompanied by the first lady and by the ministers of interior, mining and housing. During his tour the president will be informed about the local situation and he will hold meetings with regional officials.

Criticizes Politicians

PY151400 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Relay from 5th region by Graciela Contreras]

[Excerpt] Alluding to politicians who are constantly criticizing the government, President Pinochet has said in Los Andes that, unfortunately, there are always those who want to take advantage of the situation when we are facing problems such as the ones we have had to confront in view of the economic situation at the national and international level. In this regard President Pinochet noted: [Begin Pinochet recording] And those gentlemen who were responsible for the leadership of the country, responsible for the chaos, violence and the destruction of national institutions; have again come out in the open because they want to take advantage of the situation we are experiencing. Friends and foes have united; some people who call themselves Christian Democrats have united with socialists and communists. How shameful, how immoral, how dishonorable. But you can be certain that the government and those who are supporting it, will know how to confront and overcome the situation, and the interior minister is in charge of this. [end recording]

President Pinochet made this visit to Los Andes. The president also visited the installations of the Sur-Sur sector of the Rio Bueno mine located in Saladillo, which belongs to the Andina Department of Codelco [Chilean Copper Corporation]. In his speech Pinochet also noted that despite the fact that it is experiencing a difficult situation, Chile is expanding its [word indistinct] installations so as to maintain its leadership in copper production at the world level. He added that this demands much effort and concern from the government and from company officials. It means much effort on the part of workers and in sum of all Chileans.

EL MERCURIO INTERVIEWS ECONOMY MINISTER

PY132148 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 27 Mar 83 pp D2, D3

[Undated interview with Chilean Economy Minister Manuel Martin Saez, granted to EL MERCURIO correspondent Maria Angelica de Luigi -- place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Are you influenced by the fact that despite your not being an economist, you are heading the Economy Ministry?

[Answer] I have always believed that the main quality a minister should have is to be "openminded." That is, he should be able to objectively solve the different problems that are presented to him by his advisors. It is like a business, what is needed is good judgment to make decisions. However, I do not mean that a minister should not be an economist, or an expert. On the contrary, that is the ideal. But the most important things are experience and an objective view of the problems.

[Question] Does the fact that you are a businessman give you this objective view? We must note the fact that you came over from the sector that usually "requests money" to the sector that "usually grants money"....

[Answer] You mean that now that I am dealing the cards...I believe that a minister does not view differently the problems that affect businessmen.

[EL MERCURIO note: Since he smiles again, we take advantage of the opportunity to discuss politics again. But he briefly touches on the issue: "I will not discuss politics since I am not a politician. I am a citizen who has clear ideas and I act in keeping with them."]

[Question] And what are these clear ideas?

[Answer] I like order, peace and stability. I believe there can always be progress on this basis.

[Question] However, since you were director of the National Studies Corporation for 2 years, there are some people who identify you with the "hard" nationalist sector....

[Answer] I came to work for the corporation because I was asked to help in economic seminars, during which different opinions and alternatives were always discussed. Lucia Pinochet, who presided over the corporation, was always very explicit in noting that the political ideas of the members of the corporation had nothing to do with the organization itself. Once I had to preside over one of those seminars in which different options were discussed. The only thing I had to do was to say: Now it is your turn to speak to this gentleman and to the other.

[Question] Has the economic change you have experienced in your own life given you a unique view in confronting problems?

[Answer] I believe that living modestly makes a person more natural, more genuine. I am also aware that I have been lucky in improving my economic position throughout the years.

[Question] Is it just luck?

[Answer] Well, luck is important. But it is obvious that the most important thing is work, being organized and emulating my parents in spending less than what I earn.

[Question] Will you apply the same principle in Chile?

[Answer] It is not only good for Chile but for the whole world.

[Question] Is this what you meant in your recent appeal on the need to "start working?"

[Answer] What I meant is that we cannot go on thinking that we will be able to achieve a solution solely through economic measures. It is true that we have to be making constant changes because this is a dynamic world; what was good for yesterday can be wrong for today, and things have to change because the situation has changed. But people cannot think that an economic correction is the big solution to their problems. People have to work in their respective activities so that the economy can work.

[Question] Don't you believe that the authorities are responsible for the fact that people have been expecting new economic measures?

[Answer] Because of several reasons brought about by the economic situation there have been many changes of ministers. Changes occur when the situation is difficult and there is no other alternative than to accept the situation as it is. But obviously this is not a good thing in the long run. This is why since we have already issued the emergency economic plan, we now want to achieve stability and to start working.

[Question] Do you believe that after these announcements there are still people in Chile who are waiting "for more" measures to be issued?

[Answer] We are talking about two different issues here. The first is that this is a dynamic world and so is the country. Therefore, what is true today may need to be adjusted tomorrow. The second is that people cannot expect that the government will issue another package of measures; let's call them comprehensive measures. The government can only make some simple adjustments in the future.

[Question] Why should the production sector be so sure of this?

[Answer] Because the recent economic announcements included an important decision: We have done away with foreign market fluctuations that were causing a drainage of foreign reserves and the unjust high dollar rate in the free market....

[Question] Do you think that we have solved these two problems which we have experienced for over a year?

[Answer] Look, I believe that the main problem we have confronted lies in the balance of exports and imports.

[Question] We are again talking about what we earn and what we spend.

[Answer] Precisely. This is like the cash account of a company; if the company is going to grow, it must have profits. The devaluation, which is the best measure that has been implemented recently, has already helped a lot because it placed the dollar rate at a level that promotes exports and blocks imports. Before, we probably had no problems with the deficit in the commercial balance because we had many foreign credits. Unfortunately, this process has changed in view of the present international situation. Then what are we to do? We must keep the real cost of dollars at a high rate so that we can spend less than what we earn. If we do not have new foreign loans, there is no other solution. It was very important for us to link the cost of the dollar to domestic inflation.

[Question] What is inflation linked to?

[[Answer] I already told you that I am not an economist so I am not in any condition to analyze the causes of inflation. But on this issue, it is important to note that the government has always been concerned in finding ways to curb inflation since we are aware that it affects low-income sectors.

[Question] At any rate sir, what people are saying is that these measures are not part of the "emergency plan" that was announced by the president on 11 March. They do not see how these measures will reactivate demand, production, employment....

[Answer] We have to rely on these resources we have available. By doing this we are doing what engineers refer to as trying to change the curve. For example, helping small debtors gives them an important respite to aid their production activities. Previously their production was decreasing because they were being swallowed up by debts, but with this help the situation may turn around. By reverting the process you cause a reverse multiplying effect.

[Question] But what has been improved only represents 12.3 percent of the overall debt. This is not going to be enough and the big debtors are also waiting for an improvement in their situation....

[Answer] This is a decision that will depend on the negotiations that each bank carries out with their important clients. Undoubtedly, they will also see an improvement of their situation.

[Question] Will they also have government support?

[Answer] The same support that other sectors have had.

[Question] That is to say, sir, that this was the "little fiscal amnesty" while we wait for the general remittance of taxes?

[Answer] No, it is not a "little fiscal amnesty." We are simply providing a way of paying debts. In doing so we are helping to solve the situation. However, if we demand payment in cash, no one will pay. The same thing will happen with foreign banks when they refinance our debts. They will have to give us more time to make our payments, give us more time between those commitments that are too close to each other, that are strangling us, since under these circumstances we cannot generate resources to make the payments, and this situation is not suitable for anyone.

[Question] From this point of view the international banking sector seems not to have been very reasonable when it suspended credit lines.

[Answer] More than suspending credit lines, there were more delays in issuing credit guarantees but this normally happens in these kinds of negotiations. Everybody tries to exert pressure to be in a better negotiating position. I hope that the international banking sector is understanding. To be able to pay we need to generate resources. To do this, we need to create the necessary conditions that allow us to work....

[Question] A good part of these resources are expected to come from the agricultural sector. Is this the reason for announcing special measures?

[Answer] Look, Minister Caceres and I have attached great importance to the agricultural sector.

I am mainly talking about crops which represent a better utilization of resources. Agricultural exports help to generate hard currency but the intensive use of our soil is absolutely necessary to keep our people working and to save hard currency.

[Question] But you admit that there is a complete change in the government's agricultural policy?

[Answer] This is reasonable. I want to point out that a country is not static and therefore the point of view of those problems that arise cannot be static either.

[Question] The other measure people are talking about is the temporary 20 percent customs tariff that has been established. Don't you think that this is another factor that will bring instability to the businessmen who may benefit now but not after this measure expires in 18 months?

[Answer] The truth is that the tariffs were only implemented as a means to collect taxes.

[Question] Sir, before the economic announcements were made, people talked about the existence of two [economic] plans; the Caceres plan and the Martin plan. Yours included tariffs, not merely for the purpose of collecting taxes, but as a way of promoting national production....

[Answer] Throughout my life I have worked several times on teams and the basis of teamwork is that two or more persons get together to promote projects or, in the case of the government, to promote a given policy. I believe that teams are good if they are made up of people of different views, if there is discussion and ultimately a common goal. If there is no discussion in the decisionmaking process, what is the purpose of having a team? The important thing is that in the end people decide to do what is best. This is what happened.

[Question] Sir, people also criticize the fact that the recent economic announcements will not have an immediate or important impact on unemployment.

[Answer] There are no miracles. A lot has been done about unemployment through the public works programs, the PEM [Minimum Employment Program] and the programs for heads of households.

[Question] Those programs, PEM and POJH (Household Heads Employment Program), are covering nearly 500,000 people who are practically... "doing nothing."

[Answer] Hauling stones? Look, we honestly are greatly worried about that. It must be understood that those are just emergency programs which have to be reabsorbed by the productive sectors promptly.

[Question] But those measures do not foresee that solution...

[Answer] As I was explaining, if one begins reverting the process of decline, economic recovery also begins and the number of people under those programs will drop to 400,000 tomorrow, then to 300,000...

[Question] This is very slow, Mr Minister. The businessmen themselves have stressed the need for a broad public works program to pull those people out of sham activities and to use them as important factors of production.

[Answer] I have no doubt that we will be able to do that, but I would like for you to approach this carefully. I don't want to continue creating expectations. What I want to say is that managing to transfer those people to productive activities is a logical objective. It can't be any other way.

[Question] There is something surprising, Mr Minister. Businessmen were summoned for the announcement of the new economic plan; shouldn't the same have been done with labor leaders?

[Answer] Good question... this has been suggested but I don't know whether it was up to me or to someone else in government. At any rate, I want to tell you that, as part of my ministerial program, I have thought of talking to the appropriate labor leaders.

[Question] Finally, Mr Minister, you remain optimistic, but you should be aware of the fact that many sectors are not.

[Answer] I believe that the country must have something very clearly in mind: we have a single worry and that is improving this situation. To that end, we are completely open to reasonable and applicable ideas. I personally can tell you that I am not bound by any economic dogma, that I want to stick to a social market economy with the least possible and necessary controls. Look, I have given a lot of thought to what has happened to us. I believe that Chile has now two advantages which other countries do not have. We have great political experience, and we have been acquiring great economic experience. The fact that we have experienced it all should make us act from now on in a rather careful manner, I would say.

INFLATION RATE FOR 1983 ESTIMATED AT 20 PERCENT

PY141555 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Excerpt] Odeplan [National Planning Office] Minister Sergio Perez Hormazabal has noted that people must avoid transferring present economic problems to the political field. He made this statement during a lecture he delivered at the Professional Studies Center. The Odeplan director noted that the economic recovery may begin to yield results by the second half of the year, and he added that it is estimated that the inflation rate for 1983 will total 20 percent.

Foreign Debt Renegotiation Efforts

PY141605 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Excerpt] Central Bank President Daniel Tapia said today that negotiations with the international banking sector are going very well and that a basic agreement has been reached.

The official made this statement during a lecture he delivered at the Professional Studies Center in which he outlined the main characteristics of the monetary policy being implemented by the government. He added that a basic agreement has been achieved in the negotiations with the international banking sector.

It must be noted that these negotiations are being carried out with 12 banks which represent about 600 international banks. Chile has requested them to reschedule the payment of its foreign debt commitments for 1983 and 1984. Moreover, Chile has requested an additional credit ranging from $1.3 to $1.4 billion.

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH U.S.

PA161600 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Apr 83

[Text] Bogota -- Colombia said today that it pursues an independent international policy that no longer reflects that of the United States. Also, denying that its relations with Washington have deteriorated, it said that cordial and respectful relations prevail.

Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda told (?this station) that some people are surprised by the fact that Colombia, which used to view international policy under the magnifying glass of U.S. actions and policy, is not implementing an international policy that is not always in line with that outlined by the United States.

The Committee of U.S. Chambers of Commerce for Latin America issued a document today stating that Colombia now maintains a critical stance toward Washington. The document mentions a confrontation in the two countries' relations, which it describes as traditionally very good but cooler now.

According to Foreign Minister Lloreda, the existence of different viewpoints does not imply an estrangement. He recalled the differences that the United States has had with its closest European allies on certain issues, which have not sponsored a breakup. The foreign minister commented that perhaps certain sectors are interested in looking at things in this way, but he said that from Bogota's point of view there is a cordial and respectful relationship between our two countries.

Colombia intends to maintain those good relations, the minister said. Lloreda noted that it is only logical that we not agree on certain issues. He added: I suppose that there are aspects of Colombia's international policy with which they don't agree, either. I want to stress that it is only natural that we agree on certain issues, while not on others, Minister Lloreda said in his concluding comment about Colombia's new relations with the United States, while stressing their framework of respect, independence and cordiality.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE TERMED 'SCHIZOPHRENIC'

PA151645 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 13 Apr 83 pp 1-A, 6-A

[By Carlos Pineros]

[Excerpts] The government announced yesterday that it will invest 150 billion pesos in public works to reactivate the economy and noted that the aid from the "schizophrenic" international financing system to the unconventional Latin American economies is hurting Colombia, which sees its credit sources being shut off.

The government was satisfied with the country's continued preferential position in the World Bank and IDB programs, but it is "doubtful that in coming months it can regain the volume of financial exchange with private banks that was at its disposal in years past, at least not until the confusing situation created by the renegotiation of Latin America's foreign debt, which is over $300 billion, is cleared up."

Finance Minister Edgar Gutierrez Castro said that after having defined a vital reactivation program, the government has had to resign itself to saving its economy from the general Latin American prostration, from a system that almost wiped out financial mediation, from the Cupreme Court rulings that created taxation uncertainty, from the toppling of the border economy and from the Popayan tragedy.

He noted that the administration of the state has been directed simply to winning time within the difficult international situation, to avoid unjustified shakeups in the domestic economy. Finally, Gutierrez Castro criticized the financing system for hampering the government's plans to pour more money into the economy, which he attributed to the fear of taking new risks.

FARC SEEKS TRUCE, MEETING WITH BETANCUR

PA161807 Paris AFP in English 1800 GMT 16 Apr 83

[Text] Bogota, April 16 (AFP) -- The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) have proposed a truce in a message sent yesterday to Colombian President Belisario Betancur, it was reported here today.

The FARC, one of the leasing revolutionary movements in Colombia, expressed approval of Mr Betancur's plans to pacify the country. In view of his "fruitful and sincere" efforts, the message said, the FARC is renewing its proposal that a direct dialogue be established.

FARC leader Pedro Antonio Marulanda, who signed the message, suggested a personal meeting with the president in the village of Uribe in the province of Meta, south of the Colombian capital. The government has not responded to the FARC'S proposals.

SPANISH FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT

PA161919 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1840 GMT 16 Apr 83

[Text] Bogota, 16 Apr (DPA) -- Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran Lopez began an official 3-day visit to Colombia this morning. During the visit he will meet with President Belisario Betancur and with several other high-ranking government and private sector officials.

Moran Lopez, who arrived in Bogota from Mexico, was received at El Dorado Airport by his Colombian counterpart, Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedao, by Spanish Ambassador Emilio Martin and by other Colombian Government officials. Minister Moran's party includes Carlos Mirando y Elio, director general of foreign policy for Latin America, Jose Luis Dicente Ballester, head of the minister's personal cabinet, and Fernando Schwartz Giron, director general of the Diplomatic Information Office.

Foreign Minister Moran and the Colombian Government will discuss the situation in Central America, various issues of bilateral interest and the agenda for the visit to Colombia by Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez and by Crown Prince Felipe de Asturias, who will attend the events commenorating the 450th anniversary of the foundation of the Colombian city of Cartagena. Moran will travel to Caracas Monday, the third stop of his Latin American tour.

GOVERNMENT QUESTIONS U.S. ENVOY'S ECONOMIC REPORT

PA162238 Paris AFP in Spanish 2218 GMT 16 Apr 83

[Text] Caracas, 16 Apr (AFP) -- Venezuela will officially request a "clarification" from the U.S. Government after the WALL STREET JOURNAL published a report on the country's economic situation attributed to George W. Landau, U.S. Ambassador to Venezuela. President Luis Herrera Campins today voiced his "amazement at the opinion of Venezuela's economic situation" attributed to Landau, and said that he will request a clarification through the Foreign Ministry. The WALL STREET JOURNAL published a report sent by Landau to the State Department stating, among other things, that Venezuela's international reserves will be depleted by the year's end, and that this will force the country to negotiate credits with the IMF. President Luis Herrera Campins declared today that Venezuela adopts its economic measures in a sovereign manner, "and we are trying to make them have the least possible social cost." "We have been quite appalled," he said, "at the U.S. press publication of that report attributed to Ambassador Landau. I hope the Foreign Ministry will receive a clarification, although I understand the State Department intends to publish a communique to that effect."

STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE AT HONDURAN EMBASSY

PA160356 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] A few minutes ago, the Honduran Embassy in Palos Grandes was vacated. As Notirumbos reported, the embassy was occupied earlier this afternoon by a group of students from the Central University of Venezuela. The occupants were protesting the Central American conflict. At this moment, the Honduran Embassy is being guarded by various police units.

PRESIDENT GREETS SOVIET DELEGATION IN CARACAS

PA161949 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Apr 83

[Text] Venezuelan President Luis Herrerra Campins welcomed a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Sattar Imashev, deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, which arrived in Caracas on Friday. Herrera Campins said that the two countries' relations are based on mutual respect and understanding, and expressed faith that the two countries' friendship will be strengthened, for the benefit of both peoples and of world peace. The Soviet leader said that his country supports the Venezuelan and Mexican efforts to find a peaceful solution to Central America's problems.

ZAMBRANO DENIES MEETING WITH GUYANA PLANNED

PA160337 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Valasco said that he was not aware of the alleged meeting announced in Georgetown to discuss the Essequibo issue. According to reports broadcast in the Guyanese capital, Guyanese and Venezuelan officials would meet on Wednesday to review the progress achieved in the negotiations. Foreign Minister Zambrano Velasco said in this regard that he was only aware of the press reports but that there is no official information on any such meeting.

CROWD PROTESTS U.S. POLICY IN FRONT OF EMBASSY

PA170224 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0154 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] Mexico City, 16 Apr (EFE) -- Some 5,000 persons staged a demonstration today in this capital against U.S. policy toward Nicaragua and El Salvador and the visit beginning tomorrow of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. The demonstrators, belonging to moderate leftwing groups, marched 4 kilometers and held a rally in front of the U.S. Embassy, located on one of the principal avenues of this capital.

Four speakers participated, including Leopoldo Tablada, member of the FSLN of Nicaragua. All agreed in criticizing President Reagan's policy toward this Central American country and El Salvador. While one of the speakers was addressing the crowd, several youths burned a U.S. flag.

The demonstration took place in absolute order and only caused traffic tie-ups, the police reported. Shultz will arrive here tomorrow on a visit that will end Tuesday when he will return to Washington. He will be accompanied by Commerce and Treasury Secretaries Malcolm Baldrige and Donald Regan.

PAPER PREDICTS PRESSURE TACTICS FROM SHULTZ

PA151107 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 13 Apr 83 p 6A

[Text] State Department efforts to bring the Mexican position "closer" to that of the United States in matters pertaining to the Central American problem represent an understandable attempt to unify opinions and attitudes in a way that favors U.S. interests, which are obviously opposed to Central American insurgency.

It can be asserted from the outset that this attempt will be fruitless if our country's foreign policy manages to remain independent despite the pressure that almost certainly will be exerted in this matter of vital importance to our northern neighbors. We don't suppose that there will be any changes in policy, but it would not be wise to underestimate the strength that Washington's peruasive "arguments" can have at this time, when we are more economically dependent.

It is unnecessary to suggest that the autonomy in foreign policy matters that we have maintained to date should remain untouched, since the president has already made statements on that matter. It is appropriate, however, to point out the unanimous support that he should receive from the Mexican people to counter the pressure that will presumably accompany George Shultz's attempts to bring about this rapprochement.

It is obvious that it would not be a simple theoretical issue or one of political principle, which would be no small matter in itself, but one of active solidarity in repressing the guerrillas, whose unrestrained activities threaten to spill across our border with Guatemala, where the guerrillas have acquired increasing strength. That would put us only one step away from armed intervention, a very easy step to take, were our foreign policy ever to change direction.

All of this does not prevent Mexico from declaring itself in favor of a peace agreement in this fiery region. We recognize the validity of insurgency as a procedure for social struggle, but we also admit that the best road to take is that of understanding, through a dialogue for peace.

GOVERNMENT CALLS OFF ROBELO NEWS CONFERENCE

PA151755 Paris AFP in Spanish 1737 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] Mexico City, 15 Apr (AFP) -- Alfonso Robelo, member of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN], was forced, at the Mexican Government's request, to call off a meeting with international newsmen in which he had planned to disclose the plans for a future provisional government for his country and to announced a statement by Eden Pastora, known as "Commander Cero."

According to Orion, Eden Pastora's brother, the two documents that were to be announced were not given to the press by the members of the anti-Sandinist group because of the Mexican Government's refusal to allow them to hold the press conference. The political platform and program were to have been released on the first anniversary of Eden Pastora's separation from the FSLN.

Robelo Reportedly Expelled

PA152224 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2119 GMT 15 Apr 83

[By Bernd Debusmann]

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 15 Apr (LATIN-REUTER) -- Today Mexico expelled a leader of the Nicaraguan exile group headed by Eden Pastora and called off a news conference during which the group intended to announce armed action against Cuban advisers in Nicaragua. The news conference had been called by Alfonso Robelo, political leader of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (Arde), with headquarters in Costa Rica. Arde is under the military command of former Nicaraguan Defense Minister Eden Pastora.

Pastora, better known as "Commander Cero," broke with the Nicaraguan leftist government a year ago when he issued a statement promising to get his former comrades-in-arms "out of their mansions and Mercedes Benz's with bullets." An hour after the news conference was scheduled to start, Orion, Pastora's brother, told reporters it had been cancelled because the Mexican Government had told Robelo that "it would not be appropriate."

Some advisers later said that Robelo was escorted to the plane after arguing with Interior Secretariat officials and that he was prevented from reading a statement in which he gave Cuban advisers in Nicaragau 15 days to leave the country or face death. There were no immediate comment from the Mexican Government.

A statement by Arde about its plans to mark the first anniversary of Pastora's defection had been expected in the region at a time when the ruling FSLN is fighting with a force of approximately 2,000 former rightist exiles who have infiltrated Nicaragua.

Although the force commanded by Arde is estimated at only 200 to 400 men, it has been reported that Pastora has considerable prestige in Nicaragua, where he became a national hero in 1978, when he led 24 men in the bold seizure of the Legislative Palace during Anastasio Somoza's dictatorial rule. Some aides of Robelo said that the Pastora statement that was supposed to have been read today was harshly critical of the presence of Cuban advisers in Nicaragua. Those advisers have been estimated to number 2,000 by the United States and 100 by European diplomats.

"The Cubans who are today instructors of intervention and death in Nicaragua must leave this sacred soil no later than 15 days from this date; otherwise they will end up like those who have dared intervene in our affairs: expelled or dead," the statement said.

The Mexican step of cancelling the news conference and asking Robelo to leave the country has been taken at a time when new efforts are being made to bring peace to Central America. Some aides aid that Pastora's statement had been issued "somewhere in the Nicaragua mountains" and added that former civil war hero who overthrew Somoza had entered Nicaragua on the last day of March to drum up support against the Sandinists.

In the past, Pastora has denied suggestions that he is considering joining the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) which is fighting in Nicaragua mainly under the command of officers of Somoza's old National Guard. Robelo said yesterday that they have made contact with the FDN but that there are no immediate plans to join that organization.

Political analysts have remarked that a call for action against the Cuban advisers would probably be more effective in strengthening Arde's image inside Nicaragua than a merger with the FDN, which is closely associated with the Somoza period. The rejection of and displeasure with the brutal methods used by his National Guard was one of the key elements that united Nicaraguans of all political orientations in the civil war that put an end to Somoza's regime in July 1979.

Government Denies Expulsion

PA162128 Paris AFP in Spanish 2036 GMT 16 Apr 83

[Text] Mexico City, 16 Apr (AFP) -- Mexican authorities have not arrested or expelled Alfonso Robelo, leader of the anti-Sandinist Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (Arde) from national territory as he claimed in Panama, a Mexican Government Secretariat spokesman has announced. The same source indicated that Robelo, who yesterday called off a press conference at which he was going to release a statement from Eden Pastora issued in Nicaragua, as well as a platform for a provisional government, was "completely free to express himself," and that it was "false that the authorities banned the press conference."

The government spokesman also affirmed that a meeting that Robelo held with an official of the Government Secretariat -- according to spokesmen for Robelo it was with an under secretary, while a Government Secretariat spokesman indicated that it had been with an official of lesser rank -- had been requested by the anti-Sandinist leader and not, as one of his companions had stated, by the Mexican authorities.

Regarding Robelo's departure from the country, the same spokesman noted that he had left "of his own volition," because "he did not find a proper climate for his purposes" in Mexico. A report had been spread in Mexico by Robelo's spokesmen that the anti-Sandinist leader had been called to the Government Secretariat at 0730, and that after a conversation he was asked to leave the country.

The same Arde source in Mexico indicated that Robelo was accompanied to the airport by an official, after he was not allowed to hold a scheduled press conference, and was put on a plane for Panama. According to the Arde spokesmen, Misquito leader Brooklyn Rivera, who was also going to participate in the press conference, was also arrested and expelled from Mexico along with Robelo.

When it was announced at the press conference that it had been called off, Orion Pastora, brother of Eden, said that Arde had called off the press conference because the Mexican authorities had said that it "was not advisable" to hold it at that time.

SPAIN'S MORAN COMMENTS ON SUPERPOWERS, UK

FL151815 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0215 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] Mexico City, 14 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran today alerted underdeveloped countries of the concentration of nuclear might by two superpowers which obstruct and make solutions in Central America impossible. Moran is on an official 4-day visit here, and during the banquet in his honor hosted by Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor, he said he believed that economic pluralism should be in place by the end of the century.

There has been considerable agreement in foreign policy between Mexico and Spain, he stressed, making a historical outline from 1521 to date. He said that countries in the middle should be aware of the concentration of nuclear power by two superpowers which could lead to significant and serious imbalances.

He said that confronting a world where we are all subject to international actions there is a certain military-power oligopoly blocking cultural, economic and social plurality. He said that Spain, due to its having completed the historic power cycle, does not fall into the outdated ridicule of sending fleets to other regions, in clear reference to England's military maneuvers near the rock of Gibraltar where a British colony has settled.

President Receives Moran

FL161215 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0224 GMT 16 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 15 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- President Miguel de la Madrid today received a personal greeting from the president of the Spanish Government, Felipe Gonzalez, when he granted a private audience to Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran who is here on an official visit. Earlier, the Spanish minister held a working session with Education Secretary Jesus Reyes Heroles, and hosted a private luncheon for Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda.

This evening, the Spanish foreign minister will be honored with a private banquet hosted by Senator Miguel Gonzalez Avelar, and will hold a press conference tomorrow before departing for Bogota, Colombia.

Sepulveda Comments at Banquet

FL151931 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0015 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] Mexico City, 14 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- The atmosphere of cold war has been reignited between the superpowers and could damage the options for liberty and progress of Third World countries, Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor said today. The differences between East and West (capitalism versus socialism) unforgivably accentuate and feed regional and local conflicts in a growing process which seems to have no remedy and creates uncertainty and frustration, he said.

During a banquet for Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran who is on an official 4-day visit to this capital, Sepulveda Amor said that today we are experiencing a time of great international tensions.

It is up to countries such as Mexico and Spain to act politically to [face] the rebirth of the climate of cold war which adversely affects stability and cooperation between nations, he stressed.

Similarly, he said, world tensions increase with the deterioration of the world economy which results in a recession inflation and unemployment rate from which no nation can escape. He criticized the superpowers for practicing protectionism, collapsing the prices of raw materials and raising the bank interest rates, all of which have had an impact on the foreign debt of developed [as received] countries.

Mexico and Spain, he said, agree on the timing and the calling and therefore must take a more active and coherent international role in responding to the challenge of a world in crisis. Sepulveda Amor said he believed the two countries were dedicated to the expansion of friendship, trade and political ties and stressed they were fulfilling an essential and courageous mission in modern diplomacy such as maintaining consultations. The foreign secretary toasted to the two nations' common goal of expanding ties and to the prosperity of the Spanish people.

This afternoon, the Spanish minister will meet with Hector Hernandez Cervantes, secretary of commerce and industrial development. He will conclude his schedule today after a reception at the Spanish Embassy in Mexico.

GOVERNMENT TO SIGN AGREEMENT WITH CUBA

FL152306 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2210 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] Mexico City, 15 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico and Cuba will sign an agreement on educational, cultural, scientific, technological and sports exchanges, the Cuban Embassy announced today. The Cuban Embassy's secretary of Culture, Irma Gonzalez, announced that Mexico's Secretary of Public Education Jesus Reyes Heroles will travel to Cuba on 20 April to sign the agreement together with Cuban Education Minister Jose Ramon Fernandez.

The Cuban Embassy secretary stated that the agreement provides for the possibility of arranging some 140 actions in the various fields, such as exchange of researchers in the areas of economy, chemistry, anthropology and mathematics. Likewise, there will be an exchange of postgraduate scholarships in various fields, particularly in plastic arts, music, dancing and theater.

The official explained that for the first time agreements will be finalized between Mexico's State Television Channel 13 and the Cuban Institute of Radio and Television, exchanging radio and cinematography scripts. She said that in the sports field, the document provides for the assistance of Cuban instructors in athletics, swimming, water polo and gymnastics. The Cuban Embassy official said the first agreement on educational and cultural exchanges between Mexico and Cuba was signed in 1974.

NEW $20 MILLION PEMEX FRAUD CASE UNCOVERED

FL152011 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0010 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] Mexico City, 14 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- A new fraud of over 3 million pesos (over $20 million) [as received] against Pemex has been uncovered, the Attorney General's Office of Mexico announced today.

It indicated that the fraud had been perpetrated by employees of Pemex and the Vela-Gas private enterprise who took advantage of a series of vouchers for the purchase of 135 kilograms of natural gas which Pemex uses to grant monthly loans to its employees.

The Attorney General's Office said that the accused falsified documents and stamps and that the fraud may in fact be larger than initially estimated. It added that six of those implicated have already been detained and questioned. They are Juan Antonio Gonzales, assistant chief of the Pemex Gas Department, Hector Ocana Castro, general cashier of Vela-Gas, Jaime Isabel Diaz Luna and Miguel Jacques, drivers for Vela-Gas, and Ismael Laguna Martinez and Jose Villanueva Lopez, employees of Vela-Gas.

Mexican authorities are investigating other cases of fraud against Pemex which may reach amounts larger than this case. Some representatives of U.S. companies have been implicated in those investigations and U.S. authorities are conducting their own parallel investigations.

PRESIDENT ADDRESSES URBAN, ECOLOGICAL MEETING

FL151711 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0230 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] Tlaxcala, Tlaxcala, 14 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- The fact that we are stabilizing the more severe effects of the crisis is due to a solidary, exemplary and mature effort by the entire Mexican nation, President Miguel de la Madrid said here today.

He stressed that of the positive things that are taking place in Mexico, nothing can be attributed to government, because it has been the people who have made sacrifices, provided initiatives and daily go about forging the better fatherland we all dream of.

De la Madrid, 20 weeks after opening his contitutional term, said that the function of government is to integrate all interests toward the supreme interests of the republic.

The president pointed out that there has been corruption and political manipulation promoted by people who try to reap the benefits of the efforts for social development being made by the federal and labor sectors.

Here, some 100 kilometers east of the capital, during a meeting to analyze the country's urban and ecological conditions, De la Madrid assured the meeting that the problem of attending to the majority sectors of the country will be met head on.

Regarding the housing shortage in Mexico which has driven us into libertinism and brought about social conflicts, the president proposed the formula of self-construction to satisfy the needs of the popular classes.

It is time, he said, to get away from speculation on urban lands and begin, year by year, to seek an increase in housing.

NICARAGUAN EXILE ROBELO ARRIVES FROM MEXICO

PA160335 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0246 GMT 16 Apr 83

[Text] Panama City, 15 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- Alfonso Robelo, former Nicaraguan Government leader, arrived tonight in Panama from Mexico and told ACAN-EFE that the Mexican authorities "arrested and deported" him. Robelo, who lives in Costa Rica, had gone to Mexico City to release a letter that had been sent to him 7 days ago by Eden Pastora (Commander Cero), former Nicaraguan deputy minister, "from Nicaragua's mountains."

The former member of the Sandinist government junta said that early today a Mexican security official went to his hotel and told him that had to see Col Jorge Carrillo, assistant government director, who told him after meeting that he had to leave the country immediately. Robelo said that he was held in custody until the authorities put him on the first plane leaving Mexico for the south, without a stop in Nicaragua. He arrived in Panama aboard this flight and will return to Costa Rica tomorrow.

According to the Nicaraguan opposition leader, Colonel Carrillo mentioned to him the efforts being made by the foreign ministers of the so-called "Contadora Group" (Mexico, Venezuela, Panama and Colombia) to achieve peace in Central America.

Robelo responded to this that he appreciated the efforts but that they are only looking for international peace without considering his country's internal situation. Robelo told ACAN-EFE that "a people have rebelled in Nicaragua and they cannot be pacified."

According to Robelo, a Mexican security official at the airport told him not to speak ill of Mexico because all doors would then be closed to him there. Robelo said that after he met with Colonel Carrillos he was not allowed to return to his hotel or tell the media about the cancellation of the news conference he had wanted to hold. He made it clear, however, that he was not mistreated but was prevented from moving about freely.

Robelo characterized as "strange" the treatment accorded him "in a country which is purportedly free" and where any revolutionary who goes there can speak without problems." [quotation marks as received]

The letter from Pastora that Robelo wanted to release in Mexico announces the initiation of the armed struggle by Pastora, who sets a 15-day deadline for all "Cuban intervenors" to leave his country. Commander Cero warns that if Cubans don't pay attention to him the Nicaraguan people will get them out like all others who have intervened in that country; either expelled or dead.

Pastora's letter makes no mention of the "Nicaraguan Democratic Force" (FDN), whose forces are fighting in northern Nicaragua.

Robello told ACAN-EFE that the FND, whose forces and his organization which Pastora also leads, "are two independent forces" although there have been some personal contacts among their leaders."

PAREDES COMMENTS ON LOCAL, REGIONAL ISSUES

PA161238 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1220 GMT 15 Apr 83

["Significant portions" of press conference held by Gen Ruben Dario Paredes, commander in chief of the Panama National Guard, in Tres Quebradas, Chepo District; no date given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] As an institution, has the National Guard analyzed the content and scope of the constitutional amendments?

[Answer] We have made a preliminary evaluation; on Tuesday and Wednesday a final evaluation will be made by the chiefs of all of the zones, headquarters, companies and the institution's important agencies. We will be in Fort Amador for 48 hours with some of the individuals who participated in the constitutional reforms commission and who have accepted our invitation to explain the reforms, clear up any doubts we may have, and answer questions. We can say that we think we have taken a great step in the search for democracy with these amendments and we feel proud of them.

[Question] Why does the National Guard oppose the use of the word "belligerent" in the constitutional amendments?

[Answer] We are not opposed to anything. We accept the constitutional amendments just as they have been produced by the 16 honorable members of the commission that worked on them. I take advantage of the moment to mention my belief that all of the commission members, without exception, did a patriotic, beautiful and productive job. We are not discussing terms, we are not having problems with semantics. I don't know if you were in the country, but you might remember that we did not reject the use of the term deliberative or belligerent; we simply declined to be included in an article, the famous Article 2, which gave us the status of one of the sacred bodies of the fatherland or of the state. We declined because we felt that it was not longer necessary to continue this system. There was at time when it was necessary, but not any longer.

[Question] General, you gave the impression in your last interview that you do not aspire to the presidency. We ask you again, though the question may be indiscreet. Of course, we know what your answer will be.[laughter]

[Answer] I am asked that question every day. That answer will be given at an opportune time by God and the Panamanian people. [applause]

[Question] General, speaking again about the Central American problem, what do you think of the efforts being made by the foreign ministers of the so-called Contadora Group?

[Answer] All efforts are welcome. All efforts are useful and healthy. However, what we have noticed lately with the Contadora foreign ministers is that although their intentions are good, the search for peace is difficult and the solution is not so simplistic. I spoke this morning to the foreign minister -- whom I met near my home, because we are neighbors -- and I told him that perhaps the solution should take place not only at the level of the governments of these sister nations, through their foreign ministers, but that the armies in conflict should also participate, so that they may draw nearer to possible solutions. However, the most important aspect of this situation and of the search for peace is that the leaders and the presidents of these nations and others that now enjoy tranquillity -- and we hope that they will always enjoy it -- must be just toward their people. As long as we turn our backs on our peoples, outbreaks of violence will continue to occur. I hope that these outbreaks will decline and I hope that we never have this problem.

COSTA RICA

SANDINISTS SAID TO SEIZE BOAT WITH U.S. TOURISTS

PA152206 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2134 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] San Jose, 15 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- It has been charged here that this morning, a boat with Nicaraguan militiamen entered Costa Rican territory in the Barra del Colorado border area and kidnapped four U.S. and two Costa Rican citizens who were on a pleasure trip along the Colorado River, which flows into the San Juan River, a border river.

Eyewitnesses have said that the Costa Rican Rural Guard tried to pursue the Sandinist militiamen and that there was some shooting. It has not been established yet whether there were any casualties in the clash. According to the witnesses, a Costa Rican patrol boat entered Nicaraguan territory via the San Juan River. This incident has taken place only a day after the ministers meeting ended in Liberia, a city a few kilometers from the border with Nicaragua. At the meeting between ministers from the two countries, an agreement was reached to respect the border-treaties in effect. Each country agreed to be neutral regarding any domestic conflicts in the other. According to unofficial reports, the U.S. tourists involved in today's incidents have already returned, but the Costa Rican authorities have not confirmed this. Residents of the border area in northern Costa Rica are saying that they live under a great deal of tension.

Arrested Tourists Returned

PA160010 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2345 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] San Jose, 14 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- A spokesman for the Costa Rican Presidential Palace announced that the incident that occurred today on the San Juan River, bordering on Nicaragua, "was less serious than was believed," and that the tourists who had been arrested by the Sandinist militia members have already been released. It seems that the Nicaraguan patrol boat did not enter Costa Rican territory as was said here earlier, but that the confrontation occurred at sea when a Costa Rican boat carrying four U.S. tourists and two Costa Ricans was intercepted.

Nicaraguan diplomatic officials have moved quickly to resolve the case and the people arrested were turned over, almost immediately, to the Costa Rican authorities. Government sectors in San Jose were "satisfied" this afternoon with the explanations that the Sandinist Government presented to the Costa Rican Government. The incident occurred in "Barra del Colorado" near the San Juan River.

Government Protests Sandinist Action

PA161222 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 16 Apr 83

[Text of press bulletin issued by the Costa Rican Security Council "A Few Moments Ago;" read by announcer William Cespedez]

[Text] This is a bulletin issued by the Security Council on this morning's events at Barre del Colorado. In this regard, the Security Council reports to the county that:

1. These events are certainly extremely serious. For this reason, a calm and objective assessment is necessary.

2. As soon as the events were revealed in San Jose, the Public Security Ministry, the Government Ministry [as heard] and the presidency of the republic contacted the national authorities in the area and established that the events took place across from Barra del Colorado, in Costa Rican territorial waters. For this reason, the Foreign Ministry has presented a formal protest to the Nicaraguan Government through the Nicaraguan Ambassador in San Jose.

4. [Number as heard] The Nicaraguan Government, meanwhile, has presented its version of what happened through official diplomatic channels. This information was received at the Foreign Ministry this afternoon.

5. Late this evening, the Costa Rican and U.S. citizens who were arrested were transferred to Managua and later sent to Costa Rica.

6. It has been decided to send a patrol boat with adequate equipment from the Atlantic Coast to the area today, in order to safeguard the nation's sovereignty, our territorial integrity and the principle of neutrality.

7. The Government of the Republic guarantees to the country that it will try in every possible way to prevent events such as this, which cause insecurity, fear and concern in the northern part of this country.

ARDE RELEASES PASTORA MESSAGE TO NICARAGUANS

PA152103 Paris AFP in Spanish 2034 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] San Jose, 15 Apr (AFP) -- In a letter released by the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (Arde) today, former Commander Eden Pastora announced that he "is already in the Nicaraguan mountains" fighting for "freedom and democracy" in his country. It was explained that the letter, which was to have been read in Mexico by anti-Sandinist leader Alfonso Robelo, was sent to the press by other means after the Mexican Government forbade Arde to hold a news conference in its territory.

"There has been intervention in our homeland" and "we are obliged to expel the interveners," Pastora said in his message "to the people of Nicaragua." He also informed the "Cubans that they must leave this sacred territory within the next 15 days at the latest."

He warned that "all those who have dared to intervene will be expelled or killed" if they have not left the country within that period. It is necessary to oust "the interveners and their puppets," he said, because "there is no foreign master without a local servant."

Pastora also urged the soldiers of the Sandinist People's Army and the people's militias "not to allow yourselves to be compromised by those who have betrayed our people," against whom they should "turn your rifles to save the homeland and the revolution."

ROBELO BACK FOLLOWING EXPULSION FROM MEXICO

PA170301 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 17 Apr 83

[Excerpt] Nicaraguan democratic leader Alfonso Robelo returned to the country this afternoon from Panama after being expelled from Mexico. On this arrival at Juan Santamaria International Airport, Robelo said that he was arrested in Mexico at 0730 while in his room at the President Hotel, and that he was taken to the offices of Jorge Carillo, the Mexican under secretary of government.

Robelo said that in the next few days actions will take place in Nicaragua intended to overthrow the Sandinist regime. He said that even though in Mexico he was not allowed the right of free expression that leftist exiles enjoy, the proclamation issued by Eden Pastora was clandestinely distributed in Mexico. The same proclamation was distributed in Panama and Costa Rica, Robelo said, adding that he traveled to Panama because there were no available flights into Costa Rica at the time he was expelled. Robelo was surprised at the attitude taken by the Mexican authorities, who did not allow him to hold a press conference during which he would have announced Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (Arde) actions against the Nicaraguan regime.

When Robelo was asked about Eden Pastora's actions on Nicaragua soil, he said: I guarantee you will know when these occur. He added that Arde had taken this course of action because all efforts made to find a political solution in Nicaragua had failed, but that Arde keeps its doors open because it wants to avoid bloodshed, destruction and suffering of the people. Robelo added that in the next few days things will happen that will leave no doubt regarding Eden Pastora's presence in Nicaraguan territory.

Robelo was emphatic when he said that they have an organization that covers the whole Nicaraguan territory, organized in Nicaragua and formed by Nicaraguans who have used many of the resources used against Somoza. He added that the struggle could be an extended one because they have the support of the Nicaraguan people, because the spirit of struggle is high and because the people's displeasure for the Nicaraguan communist government is widespread.

In conclusion, Robelo said: There will be no doubt regarding Eden Pastora's presence in Nicaragua when Arde's actions take place.

MONGE ON 'PRESSURES' FOR RELATIONS WITH CUBA

PA152143 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 11 Apr 83 p 6 A

[By Eduardo Amador H.]

[Text] Panama City -- Yesterday President Luis Alberto Monge said that he is being pressured to have our country restore consular relations with Cuba. He did not specify the origin of the pressures; however, he added that due to tensions between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, no such decision will be made.

President Monge was referring to the presence in San Jose of prominent members of the PCC Politburo, who have met with First Vice President Alberto Fait and former President Jose Figueres, National Liberation Party Executive Committee president. The Cuban officials are Adalberto Marrero and Roberto Marquez. They are staying in the home of former Deputy Marcial Aguiluz.

Monge said that he learned of the Cuban officials' interest in visiting Costa Rica and meeting with Fait, but never did they express any interest in meeting with him. During the Carazo administration, Costa Rica severed consular relations with Cuba. Those relations had been restored during the government of Daniel Oduber.

Upon making that decision, Carazo argued that the Cuban mission was meddling in our internal affairs. He accused the Cubans of promoting strikes among other things. Monge said he saw no possibility of restoring those relations and he reiterated that as long as relations with Nicaragua are tense, there will be no decision of that sort.

President Monge has sent at least two messages to Fidel Castro asking for his cooperation so that Nicaragua will not attack Costa Rica. This happened several months ago, when relations between the two countries reached a critical point. At that time personnel of the Nicaraguan Embassy in San Jose were found to be involved in activities which resulted in the bomb explosion in the offices of the Honduran Air Services, SAHSA.

FOREIGN MINISTER TO UNDERGO SURGERY 18 APR

PA160150 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 16 Apr 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Fernando Volio Jimenez has been admitted to Mexico Hospital and will undergo surgery on Monday, according to a press communique issued this afternoon by the Foreign Ministry.

According to the report, after a series of checkups the foreign minister's doctors decided that it was necessary to operate on him in the hospital's heart unit. The communique notes that during Volio's absence, his post will be filled by Deputy Minister (Oscar Peter); (Alvaro Antillon) will be the acting deputy minister.

EL SALVADOR

MILITARY SOURCES SEE GARCIA RESIGNATION LIKELY

PA151440 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1006 GMT 15 Apr 83

[By Roberto Block]

[Text] San Salvador, 15 Apr (LATIN-REUTER) Col Juan Rafael Bustillo, Air Force commander in chief, had a clear impression today that Defense Minister Jose Guillermo Garcia will resign or will be dismissed by President Alvaro Magana by Monday at the latest, military sources have announced. Colonel Bustillo had threatened to disavow the authority of General Garcia if he did not quit his post today. Bustillo held a 40-minute meeting with Magana yesterday with a view to averting the threat of a rebellion.

At an Air Force ceremony, the Air Force commander said yesterday that he had attended important meetings in which solutions, which he did not specify, were reached. "(The meetings) produced some solutions, of which you will learn in future," Bustillo said, appearing calm.

Bustillo was quoted yesterday by THE NEW YORK TIMES as saying that he would disavow Garcia's authority as the head of the Armed Forces as of today, although he declined to comment on the report. However, a military source close to Bustillo told REUTERS that if Garcia remained in the Defense Ministry post at midnight, Bustillo would disavow his authority.

Another military source close to Bustillo said that he was certain that the defense minister will resign today on reaching the deadline that, according to the source. was set in January of this year within negotiations seeking to prevent a previous military rebellion. Although Magana did not express any clear commitment during yesterday's meeting, the source said that the president was fully aware of the gravity of the problem and "would take charge of it himself."

Up to now, General Garcia has managed to muster the necessary political power and to elude problems remaining in the powerful post that he has held for 3 years despite changes in government. On Wednesday Garcia told newsmen that he did not plan to resign and that only the president of the republic could dismiss him.

In the opinion of military sources, that statement was in open defiance of an agreement allegedly reached in January whereby the defense minister committed himself to resign in mid-April, according to the terms reached, to end the military rebellion in January.

As military sources noted, the agreement ended 5 days of insubordination by Col Sigifredo Ochoa Perez, who had isolated the province placed under his command to protest an order that would have transferred him to Montevideo as military attache to Uruguay. Ochoa also demanded the resignation of General Garcia for improper management of the war against the leftwing subversives. According to the alleged agreement, Garcia agreed to resign if Ochoa attended a course at the National War College in Washington in the United States.

One of the reasons for Bustillo's anger was that the commitment that Garcia had reached with Ochoa was broken. "But that is a question of honor," the source close to the Air Force commander said. "He (Bustillo) was fed up with the same things that disturbed Ochoa." "He is convinced that if changes are not made, the country will fail. Garcia is at the top of the list (of changes)," the source added.

At the height of Ochoa's rebellion, commanders throughout the country signed a press bulletin expressing their support for Garcia. However, Bustillo, along with another commander, refused to sign. The tensions between Garcia and Bustillo resurfaced last month when Garcia did not attend the acts commemorating the 60th anniversary of the Salvadoran Air Force.

INTERIOR MINISTRY BANS REPORTING ON ARMED FORCES

PA180150 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Apr 83

[Text] In reply to requests from several of our listeners, we hereby state that this newscast is a completely independent service. However, due to a prohibition by the Interior Ministry, specifically by Interior Minister Isidro Lopez Cermeno, tonight we will not be able to report on the internal affairs of the armed forces. The public is already aware of these events.

We can only add that freedom of reporting is not a privilege or a gift from any specific official. It is a right won by peoples who have free access to communications media in a civilized and democratic society. Furthermore, government sources, specifically the president's private secretary, have reported that early tomorrow the Salvadoran people will be told of the decision adopted by Dr Alvaro Magana, the commander in chief of the armed forces and president of the republic, regarding the case of Gen Jose Guillermo Garcia.

HAVANA CITES BUSTILLO'S OPPOSITION TO GARCIA

PA151121 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] Using light weapons and explosives, FMLN forces attacked state installations and vehicles in San Miguel in eastern El Salvador.

During the attacks, the rebels inflicted several casualties on the Salvadoran Army, as well as doing hundreds of thousands of dollars in damage. Traffic in some northern areas of El Salvador was paralyzed after the guerrillas warned the drivers not to use those roads if they wish to prevent civilian deaths.

The rebels staged acts of sabotage at the electric station in Zacatecoluca in the Salvadoran department of La Paz and attacked military positions in the village of El Pajal, northeast of Zacatecoluca.

Other information mentions that Col Juan Bustillo, chief of the Salvadoran Air Force, has demanded the immediate resignation of Defense Minister Jose Guillermo Garcia and the reorganization of the regime's military high command. The chief of the Salvadoran Air Force has threatened to ignore the defense minister, while admitting that the war in El Salvador is not going well. The guerrillas are better trained and prepared, Bustillo stressed.

HAVANA: GARCIA RESIGNS; MAGANA DECISION AWAITED

PA171838 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 17 Apr 83

[Text] News reports from San Salvador indicate that tomorrow Salvadoran President Alvaro Magana will announce his decision on the resignation of Defense Minister Jose Guillermo Garcia, which was requested by Air Force Chief Col Rafael Bustillo. Presidential Office Chief Jose Guerrero gave this information to the press on announcing that Magana had received Garcia's resignation.

The official's statements confirmed persistent rumors in San Salvador recently about Garcia's imminent resignation, with the approach of the deadline set by Bustillo, who said that he would henceforth disregard the minister's orders.

ACAN REPORTS FMLN CONTROL OF MAJOR HIGHWAYS

PA161914 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1644 GMT 16 Apr 83

[Text] San Salvador, 16 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- The Salvadoran guerrillas gained control over the Pan-American and coastal highways in the last few hours. These are the only two roads leading to the eastern part of the country.

This morning the rebels blocked traffic along the Pan-American Highway, near Cuscatlan bridge, between San Vicente and Usulutan Departments, where they burned three vehicles.

For 11 hours yesterday the FMLN controlled the coastal highway leading toward the turnoff to Jiquilisco, 106 km west of this capital.

Several military patrols that arrived successively to dislodge the guerrillas met with ambushes and mortar fire. According to Radio Venceremos, the FMLN's official voice, the military patrols sustained several casualties.

Since Friday, 8 April, the Salvadoran insurgents have been developing their "Companera Melida Anaya Montes, we swear to win" military campaign in tribute to the second in command of the Popular Liberation Forces (FPL), who was killed 10 days ago in Managua, Nicaragua.

FOREIGN MINISTER CHAVEZ MENA SUFFERS LEG INJURY

PA180404 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Apr 83

[Text] At approximately 2200 last night it was learned in this capital that Foreign Minister Chavez Mena had been the victim of an attack, but sources close to the foreign minister later said that he injured one of his legs last night while doing aerobic exercises. He was taken to a hospital in this city, where his leg was placed in a cast. Later he was taken to his home. Foreign Minister Chavez Mena is one of the two important candidates aspiring to be the Christian Democratic Party's presidential candidate. The presidential candidate will be chosen tomorrow by the party's convention.

SIX SOLDIERS, ONE CIVILIAN DIE IN FMLN AMBUSH

PA180344 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Apr 83

[Text] FMLN guerrillas today attacked a La Paz electrical substation. The number of casualties is still not known. Official details offered to Enfoque Noticioso Dominical Newscast state that this afternoon at approximately 1700 vital electrical service was restored in La Paz Department. This service had been suspended due to attacks by subversive groups. The same sources added that 22 soldiers were admitted at the Santa Teresa Hospital in Zacatecoluca with injuries suffered during a treacherous subversives attack in the area known as Plan del Espino. It was also reported that six soldiers and a woman who worked as a cook at the armed forces telecommunications training center were killed during an ambush that the rebels carried out early this morning north of Zacatecoluca, on the slopes of the Chichontepec volcano.

ARCHBISHOP DEPLORES MURDERS, LACK OF JUSTICE

PA172304 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2049 GMT 17 Apr 83

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 17 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- Salvadoran Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas today deplored the fact that arrests only take place when U.S. citizens are murdered, while in cases where Salvadorans are killed, "there is a barrier preventing justice." In his Sunday homily in San Salvador, Rivera y Damas said that in the past 4 years "approximately 30,000 people not engaged in battle have been killed. These murderers are still going on. In some instances victims are taken out of their homes at midnight, and in very few cases are those responsible taken to court."

He added that "strangely enough, in cases where U.S. citizens have been killed, members of the security corps have been arrested. As for the thousands of Salvadorans killed, where are the criminals responsible? What is the barrier that stops justice, that in most cases prevents the discovery of the criminals?" According to Monsignor Rivera y Damas, between 8 and 14 April, 114 people died due to political violence, including 38 casualties that have been admitted by the army.

TRIAL IN U.S. RELIGIOUS WORKERS' MURDER TO BEGIN

PA180214 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Apr 83

[Text] The Zacatecoluca court proceedings to investigate and place responsibility for the deaths of the four U.S. religious women will be raised to the status of a trial in approximately 1 month.

Judicial officials involved in the process have denied that the hurried process has any political or diplomatic implications, especially after the recent visit of a group of lawyers from the U.S. Attorney General's office, and of Attorney General William French Smith himself.

RADIO VENCEREMOS REPORTS 14 APRIL ATTACK ON TOWN

PA170404 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 17 Apr 83

[War bulletin issued by Commander (Miguel Mendoza) of the Companero (Luis Diaz) Detachment, Francisco Sanchez Southeastern Front, Usulutan Department; no date given -- read by announcer]

[Text] Complying with our general command's orders within the "Companera Commander Ana Maria we swear to win" campaign, on 14 April FMLN forces launched "Operation Companero (Tiburcio), present."

The operation consisted of annihilating the enemy post at Estanzuelas, in northern Usulutan Department, a few kilometers from the Pan-American Highway. The operation was successfully carried out by the (Luis Diaz) Detachment. Our forces dislodged the enemy from their emplacements on the main approaches to Estanzuelas, pushing them back to the downtown sector, where there was heavy fighting for 6 hours. The fighting ended with our assault on and complete control over this enemy post at 0330 on 15 April.

Guerrilla forces from various points in the eastern front participated in this operation. The results of this new victory are as follows: Eight enemy troops were killed. We took 10 prisoners of war, including Sergeant (Salazar), commander of the enemy post. We seized 30 weapons in this operation, including 20 G-3 rifles, as well as large quantities of ammunition, war supplies and medicines.

After holding a meeting with the townspeople, we turned over the prisoners of war to the population of Estanzuelas. Our forces withdrew from this town at 0845. Commander Ana Maria we swear to win. Commander Ana Maria, your solidary example drives us to toward victory.

RADIO FARABUNDO MARTI: RADIO STATIONS OCCUPIED

PA150457 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] At approximately 1800 this afternoon, our FMLN urban commands occupied at least four radio stations whose signals were clearly received as far as here in Chalatenango.

During the occupations, the FPL Central Command official communique on the occasion of the dastardly murder of Commander Melinda Anaya Montes was read at least three times. It was heard by thousands of San Salvador residents and throughout the country.

A man read the message to the accompaniment of the guerrilla march which for years has been used in our occupations of radio stations. We hereby greet our courageous companeros of the (Clara Elizabeth Ramirez) urban command, whose actions bolster our campaign Commander Melida Anaya Montes, we swear to win! Here is an excerpt of the transmission heard a little over an hour ago from San Salvador. [Begin recording] [Words indistinct] peasants, teachers, students and other popular sectors, which for the first time in our historic struggle have been able to approach the [word indistinct] taking over power.

The red flag waves victoriously in combat and the fighting spirit of thousands of combatants for our people shall respond on the battlefront to our historic commitment to our fallen leaders. Their blood has enriched and paved the way to our definitive liberation.

We shall not cease our combat. We shall not retreat an inch on our way toward victory and [words indistinct]. Long live the heroic urban guerrilla movement! Onward with the armed Campaign Commander Ana Maria, until final victory! [end recording]

HAVANA NOTES FMLN SEIZURE OF RADIO STATIONS

PA152000 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] FMLN combatants seized five radio stations in San Salvador and aired a message blaming the U.S. Government and the CIA for killing Melida Anaya Montes, also known as Commander Ana Maria. They also accused the Salvadoran regime and the oligarchy of this crime, which was committed in Managua on 6 April, because they directly benefitted from the death of this distinguished revolutionary fighter.

According to other reports, the FMLN carried out sabotage actions at the Electric Power Company, and the offices of the Lempa River Executive Commission and destroyed a transformer in San Salvador. It was also reported that rebel forces attacked an army unit at the foot of Chaparrestique volcano, while guerrillas continued to harass military detachments on the outskirts of San Salvador and in various parts of San Miguel, Chalatenango and Morazan departments. Rebel actions have resulted in more than 60 army casualties in the last 7 days.

GUATEMALA

DEFENSE MINISTER COMMENTS ON U.S. MILITRY AID

PA152031 Guatemala City DIARIO EL GRAFICO in Spanish 15 Apr 83 p 4

[Text] The government has received no official notification to date that the United States has decided to increase its military aid to $10 million. Defense Minister Gen Oscar Humberto Mejia Vitores made this statement to EL GARFICO yesterday when interviewed about certain U.S. reports in this regard. According to U.S. reports, the Reagan administration will increase its military aid for the purchase of spare parts for planes and military vehicles to $10 million.

The defense minister said that it has only been words spoken in the United States so far, because the government has received no official report and has not been contacted about it.

In response to a specific question from EL GRAFICO, the minister explained why the term "military aid" is used for the funds that the United States is to supply for the purchase of spare parts, when Guatemala still has to pay for them. It must be viewed as "aid," the minister said, because these funds will be granted as soft loans, repayable over long terms, which means many facilities for payment. It is a great help for the country, because the government could not pay for these military spare parts otherwise.

Mejia Vitores said that spare parts have been obtained for the repair of planes and helicopters, but noted that they were obtained on the free market, from anybody who would sell them to Guatemala.

HONDURAS

NICARAGUAN REFUGEES INCREASE, AID CONTINUES

PA161954 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 16 Apr 83

[Text] Over 800 Nicaraguan refugees have arrived in our country in the last 2 weeks, Col Abraham Garcia Turcios, national coordinator of displaced persons, said yesterday. The immigrants who have left their country because of the prevailing convulsed situation currently number over 14,000 Nicaraguans, within a total of about 36,000 people who have sought refuge in Honduras.

The international organizations that help the government support the refugees -- War Relief and the UN Office of High Commissioner for Refugees, UNHCR -- have been successful in relocating the immigrants in areas removed from the border with Nicaragua, as the conflict in that country might do them harm, Garcia Turcios said.

He added that the expenses incurred in assisting these people are covered almost entirely by the UNHCR and that, despite the large number of refugees, the budget approved for Honduras on the basis of estimates has not yet been exhausted.

PRESIDENT RESPONDS TO NICARAGUAN CHARGES

PA180306 Paris AFP in Spanish 0159 GMT 18 Apr 83

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 17 Apr (AFP) -- Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova today said it is "impossible" for his government to comply with the requirements demanded by Nicaragua "to keep its doors open to dialogue and negotiation."

The Nicaraguan requirements were summarized by Suazo as "withdrawal of the counter-revolutionary forces from Nicaragua and an end to the border attacks by the Honduran Army."

In a reply addressed to Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, the president said that "only the Managua government can withdraw the Nicaraguan forces that are fighting against the Nicaraguans on Nicaraguan territory."

"These [word indistinct] demands are impossible to fulfill from the theoretical as well as practical viewpoint, since only Nicaragua can withdraw the forces fighting in its territory," Suazo stressed. Suazo also said that the Honduran Government cannot decree a stop to the border attacks because "our army has never carried them out, nor will it carry out such attacks, no matter how deliberate or strong the provocations may be."

Meanwhile, President Suazo denied that [words indistinct], presented by Honduras before the OAS to hold a meeting of the five Central American foreign ministers to solve regional problems was "sponsored and promoted by the United States," as was stated by Ortega in his letter to the Honduran president on 9 April. The Sandinist leader described the Honduran plan as "partial, incomplete and completely foreign to the real causes of the Central American crisis," adding that "it only benefits the Reagan administration's interventionist plans" and "opens the door to a greater and more widespread conflict in the area. It is therefore unacceptable to Nicaragua."

Regarding this, Suazo said: "It does not surprise me that Nicaragua should interpret the Honduran plan in a whimsical and rash manner."

"It is understandable, for obvious reasons," he told Ortega, "that your illustrious government should find it hard to accept that there are still sovereign and independent states capable of making their own internal as well as foreign policies."

In the message sent by Commander Ortega, the Managua government insisted on a bilateral meeting to deal with the problem between the two countries.

Meanwhile, the Honduran Foreign Secretariat charged this afternoon that a Sandinist patrol boat attacked "two light boats of the Honduran Navy in the Fonseca Gulf in Honduran waters at 0500 today."

The protest note indicated that "the 65-ft Nicaraguan boat, a Dabur patrol craft made in Israel, registered as P-220, opened fire against the Amapala Naval Base ships, whose crewmembers were forced to repel the attack in an action that lasted 10 minutes."

The Foreign Secretariat said that the incident occurred "at 13 degrees, 8 minutes, 7 seconds north latitude and 38 degrees, 22 minutes and 30 seconds west latitude [coordinates as received], in the Fonseca Gulf" shared by Nicaragua, Honduras and El Salvador.

It was learned that the Honduran Government will "strongly protest" this to Nicaragua this afternoon, and will report the incident to the United Nations and the OAS.

FOREIGN MINISTER LETTER PROTESTS ATTACK ON BOATS

PA161626 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 16 Apr 83

[Letter sent by Honduran Foreign Minister Dr Edgardo Paz Barnica to Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto, no date given -- read by announcer]

[Text] Mr Minister: I am honored to address Your Excellency to inform you that at 1300 on 14 April, two Nicaraguan patrol boats attacked two Honduran fishing boats with naval cannon. The two fishing boats were at a point located 258 north latitude [as heard], 82 degrees, 31 west longitude, near the (Dobel) and Media Luna cays, in Honduran waters.

The [name indistinct] boat was seriously damaged by this unjustified attack, while the [name indistinct] boat was taken to Nicaraguan territory. The fate of its crewmembers is not yet known. My government protests strongly over this new act of aggression by the Nicaraguan Government against unarmed vessels manned by civilians.

I wish to remind Your Excellency that the main purpose of the meeting held last year by the commanders of the Honduran and Nicaraguan naval forces was to search for suitable means to prevent this type of incident. The Honduran delegation lodged specific protests in this connection, but the Nicaraguan Government has neither voiced its stand on this issue nor favored the convocation of a subsequent meeting, as was agreed on, thus demonstrating its reluctance to achieve peaceful and civilized solutions to the problems of the Central American area in general and of our two countries in particular.

I take advantage of this opportunity to reiterate my highest and most distinguished regards to Your Excellency. [Signed] Edgardo Paz Barnica, Foreign Minister

PAZ BARNICA RESPONDS TO HUMBERTO ORTEGA

PA161748 Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 15 Apr 83 p 3

[Text] Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica has described the statement by Nicaraguan Defense Minister Humberto Ortega in which he urged extreme leftist groups to attack the Honduran Armed Forces as a "clear challenge to the mission of the Contadora Group foreign ministers, to the United Nations and to the OAS, all of which seek peace in Central America."

In a statement for the U.S. newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES, Ortega voiced a threat saying that "revolutionaries from Honduras might carry out actions against the Armed Forces" of our country. He also said that "Honduras must weigh the cost of confronting an armed movement like that which we are facing."

As a reaction to Ortega's statement, the Honduran foreign secretary said that "this is an unfriendly, hostile and provocative action by Nicaragua against Honduras. It is additional evidence of that nation's intervention in our country's domestic affairs and a violation by Nicaragua of the principle of nonintervention."

The Honduran foreign secretary asserted that "Humberto Ortega's statement is a provocation, aimed at fostering violence in Honduras. The Nicaraguan Government is causing a war against Honduras and creating an international crisis in order to conceal its serious domestic conflict."

Furthermore, the Honduran foreign secretary wondered how Ortega and the Nicaraguan Government can seek to hold bilateral talks with Honduras while making such defiant and reckless statements. Paz Barnica added thoughtfully that "this does not make sense."

He went on to say that, "in conclusion, this statement by Ortega will enable the international community and the entire world to learn the truth of Nicaragua's intervention in Honduras' domestic affairs, for the Sandinist government is constantly plotting against peace in Central America. This is why it rejects global and regional talks."

Finally, Paz Barnica said: "Meanwhile, Honduras reaffirms its willingness to hold a dialogue and to conduct peace negotiations. If Nicaragua wants war, Honduras wants peace."

FDN ANTI-SANDINISTS PUBLISHING BULLETIN

PA160107 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2159 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 15 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- The "COMMANDOS" bulletin, of the anti-Sandinist "Nicaraguan Democratic Forces" (FDN), began circulating in Honduras today. The bulletin calls for insurrection in that neighboring country.

"We Nicaraguans must immediately organize for the insurrection. It is up to us to rescue our country from the betrayed revolution and its internationalist accomplices. As they did against the Somoza dictatorship, the democratic nations will again offer us their support," the "COMMANDOS" editorial states.

It adds that the FDN has earned "the confidence of the international community as the political and military solution to the Nicaraguan problem, based on its authentic political pluralism and its representivity of all social and economic sectors that make up the Nicaragua of all times." Published in four colors, with 12 profusely illustrated pages, the first issue of "COMANDOS" is dated 15 April, in Nicaragua.

According to the bulletin, the members of the FDN leadership are Enrique Bermudez Varia, Adolofo Calero Portocarrero, Alfonso Callejas Deshon, Marco A. Zeledon, Lucia Cardenal de Salazar, Indalecio Rodriguez Alaniz and Edgar Chamorro Coronel. "COMANDOS" announces the transmissions of the "15 September" radio station, described as "the only medium enjoying freedom of expression in Nicaragua."

COMMUNIST LEADER DENOUNCES NICARAGUA INVASION

PA61700 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Apr 83

[Message released by Rigoberto Padilla Ruiz, secretary general of the Communist Party of Honduras, from "somewhere in Central America;" no date given -- recorded]

[Text] That which our party and other revolutionary organizations have been predicting for some time has now occurred: An open military intervention has been launched from Honduras against Sandinist Nicaragua.

Though Suazo Cordova has said repeatedly that Nicaragua would never be attacked during his term and despite the fact that General Alvarez Martinez reacted violently to a statement by French envoy Antoine Blanc and described him as a slanderer for courageously reporting something of which we all knew, the existence of camps in Honduras where the CIA was organizing and training thousands of former Somozist guardsmen to attack the Sandinist revolution, today's facts -- more tenacious than the cynicism with which the Honduran Foreign Secretariat has tried to deny such actions -- have confirmed our charges and unmasked those who were trying to confuse the Honduran people and the international public.

According to reports from the Nicaraguan defense minister, repeated by Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Tinoco in charges presented at the UN Security Council, an international plot, led by the U.S. Government and supported by the Honduran Army, to create a situation of war in Nicaragua is underway.

Thousands of former Somozist guardsmen -- the scum of the old Nicaraguan society, a horde of assassins and thieves, men without scruples or morals, who were trained to commit abuses and to harass people with weapons in hand, and servants of one of the most brutal and bloodiest tyrannies on our continent -- have launched an attack, invading Nicaraguan territory with the complicity of Suazo Cordova and with undeniable logistical support from an important sector of the Honduran Army, which is thus serving as the spearhead for U.S. imperialism's interventionist plan.

No one in Honduras can ignore this. Social and political personalities of various religious and ideological affiliations have been condeming the danger of a policy that is trying not only to render our country the stronghold of Central American counterrevolution but to turn it into an important fortress for mounting, at the Reagan administration's request, a regional armed conflict that, if it occurs, whil have tragic consequences for our people and will seriously threat world peace because of the diversity of interests in conflict.

However, Suazo Cordova's liberal government, which has betrayed his party and the people who trusted it, and General Alvarez Martinez -- whose ferocious anticommunism and mad hatred for any progressive concept has made him, as his former comrade Colonel Torres Arias declared, a true maniac and a threat to the armed institution that has allowed him to exhibit his lawlessness and his repressive actions -- have not understood this.

We urge the Honduran people and their broadest social and political organizations not to be deceived by the campaign of lies and slanders unleashed by imperialist news agencies and the Honduran media, which are involved in genuine psychological warfare against the Sandinist revolution.

If the war against El Salvador in 1969, which lasted only 100 hours, brought deplorable consequences to both nations, a war against Nicaragua would be even more disastrous and would convert Central America into a second Vietnam.

Our officers and troops should not be deceived. An attack on Nicaragua will not be a simple military picnic, as has been indicated by the Honduran armed forces, because the great majority of the Nicaraguan people support their government, the government of national reconstruction led by Commander Daniel Ortega. The people support the FMLN, which is part of the Patriotic Front of the Revolution, made up of Sandinists, socialists, social revolutionaries, liberal independents and other Nicaraguans. The people support the Sandinist Peoples Army [EPS] and their militias and are ready to pay a high price to keep their freedom and independence, the victories they have obtained in 3 years of revolution and their Free Nicaragua, for which 50,000 Nicaraguan patriots died.

However, the Yankees are miscalculating. If the reactionary sectors of Suazo Cordova's liberal government and the Honduran Army make the grave mistake of helping those who are even now being harassed and surrounded by the EPS and the militias in the Nueva Segovia mountains, they will pay a high price, for although these men are their proteges, they have gotten them into serious trouble. Thus, they will pay a high price for this senseless military adventure and for their nearsighted policy, because the Nicaraguan people will bear out Sandino's declaration that people do not discuss sovereignty, they defend it with weapons in hand.

Nicaragua is not alone, just as socialist Cuba, the small threatened Grenada and the Salvadoran people, whose heroic guerrillas are victoriously fighting the Magana and D'Aubuisson dictatorship, are not alone.

Nicaragua is supported by the socialist countries and by most governments, nations and organizations that make up the Nonaligned Movement. In other words, Nicaragua is supported by the progressive world. All of the Honduran revolutionaries and patriots support Nicaragua.

We vigorously reject the epithets of turncoats and fifth columnists that the spokesmen of the Honduran oligarchy, financed by the transnationals, are trying to apply to us. Defending Nicaragua is the best way of safeguarding our people's social and economic achievements, which are being threatened by internal repression and by the Yankee interventionist policy in the area. Defending Nicaragua is tantamount to safeguarding our own sovereignty, which has been violated by the presence of all kinds of Yankee, Chilean and Israeli military advisers, who are experts in counterinsurgency, and CIA specialists, who are experts in torture, kidnapping and death.

Defending Nicaragua is struggling against the mysterious disappearances and against the political assassination of hundreds of popular leaders. Supporting Nicaragua is the best guarantee that Honduras, with the approval of its best children, will finally have freedom, true democracy, social progress and independence.

Nicaragua is fighting the battle today that we will soon be fighting for our own social and national liberation. Let's tie aggressors' hands. Let's kick out those who, abusing our generosity, have brought mourning, pain and death to a nation that wants only to forge its own destiny in peace.

No to armed intervention from our territory! No to the senseless and fratricidal war on Nicaragua! Let's mobilize and protest to erase the affront to our nation's honor, which has been besmirched by our rulers with this aggression against a fraternal country. No to imperialist intervention in Central America! [Signed]. PCH Central Committee

SANDINIST INFLUENCE OF TEACHERS' STRIKE ALLEGED

PA141631 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] Public Education Secretary Alma Rodas de Fiallos made serious charges against former leaders in the Professional Association for the Improvement of Teaching in Honduras [Colprosumah] yesterday.

According to the public education secretary, last year's strike by the Honduran Teachers' Unity Front [FUM] was financed and controlled by Nicaragua's Sandinist Government. She said that the leaders in Colprosumah and FUM received more than 20,000 lempiras for use in distracting the attention of the Honduran Government and Army.

Here is a recording of Fiallos reading documents that the police found during a search of the Colprosumah office. These documents involve FUM leaders who, according to the secretary and the documents, financed their movement and strike with funds provided by the Sandinist government: [begin Fiallos recording, in progress]...as an imperialist offensive that the Honduran Government (?is backing). At this time, we need combative solidarity from all of the companeros. For this reason, we are asking you to join in the defense of our revolution in the most vigorous way possible. However, we suggest that you create internal problems in Honduras so that your government has to focus its attention on them and thus neglect the imperialist demands against us. To this end, it would be advisable to carry out a long labor struggle with goals that are hard to achieve. We are issuing instructions through our usual channels, which will only serve to prove the authenticity of our [words indistinct]. [signed] (Alberto Lujan), secretary of political training.

There is also another note here that says: Managua, 12 June, Companeros of Colprosumah, Tegucigalpa, Honduras

Dear Companeros: On this same day and through different means we are sending you another note. Companero Reyes Silva will give you $10,000 and will explain to you how it is to be used in the mission of support with which you have been tasked. Reyes Silva must return right away and bring your promise to participate more actively in the struggle against imperialism, of which our Nicaragua is a victim. He must also bring the code acknowledging receipt of the money, which you already know about, as it is the same one we used last time. We hope to hear from you soon, to confirm your report through the same means. [Signed] (Alberto Lujan), secretary of political training.

In addition, we have learned, although this has not been confirmed, of teachers who have gone to Nicaragua recently to pick up this money. We have their names.

If you don't believe me, all you have to do is ask yourselves: Who pays for newspaper ads? How much does one have to pay for a full page in a newspaper? You are fully aware of all of the propaganda they use in the newspapers. Who financed the Colprosumah congress? How much does it cost to organize a congress? One must ask how much it costs.

For example, we have the case of former FUM President (Marco Antonio Verecido). He should already be teaching in Atlantida, but he has still not returned there. He is still here in Tegucigalpa with his wife. Who supports him? We often have to take certain actions here at the secretariat and yet we cannot do so because of lack of funds. And yet, they have all kinds of funds. [End recording]

PARTIES AGREE TO POSTPONE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

PA151546 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] The municipal elections have been postponed. The political parties reached an agreement to this effect in the National Elections Tribunal and the National Registry yesterday. The municipal elections will not be held until the Honduran citizens are issued documents. Here are details of this important decision by the political parties, with the result that municipal elections will not be held for 2 years. Here is the parties' decision, read by newsman Jose Emilio Soriano:

[Soriano] Representatives of the legally registered parties -- the Honduran Christian Democratic Party, [PDCH], the Innovation and Unity Party, [PINU], the Liberal Party of Honduras [PLH], and the National Party of Honduras [PNH], -- met at the National Elections Tribunal to assess the municipal elections, which were scheduled to be held on 27 November 1983 in accordance with the electoral and political parties law. After evaluating the arguments in favor of and against holding the municipal elections, they have decided as follows:

1. All of the parties express their firm democratic spirit and their decision to participate in the municipal elections.

2. They have unanimously decided that the elections of municipal authorities will not be held until the provisions of article 55 of the Honduran Constitution are fulfilled. The article establishes that the National Registry must officially and exclusively carry out the national electoral census and issue the sole valid identity card to all Honduran citizens.

3. They have decided to give their support to the National Elections Tribunal so that on the basis of its constitutional right to initiate laws, it may propose a draft decree to the National Congress extending the mandate of the current municipal bodies, along with any other measures that it deems proper in regard to this subject, until those municipal bodies are legally replaced through elections held in accordance with the provisions of constitutional article No. 55.

4. The political parties promise to give all of their economic and political support to the National Elections Tribunal and the National Registry so that, within the legal and constitutional terms and the special law regulating them, the next municipal and presidential elections will be held in a way that guarantees the existence of the democratic and constitutional regime.

In witness whereof, this is signed in Comayaguela, Central District, on 13 April 1983 by:

Alfredo Landaverde, Efrain Diaz Arrivillaga, (Rafael Virgilio Padilla), Adan Palacios, (Benjamin Santos), Roberto Lopez Carballo and Carlos Huezo for the PDCH.

Miguel Andonie Fernandez, (Guillermo Casco Callejas) and Carlos Humberto Matamoros for the PINU.

Oscar Mejia Arellano, Rafael Pineda Ponce and Alberto Rodriguez Espinoza for the PLH.

Rene Sagastume Castillo, Nicolas Cruz Torres, Leonidas Rosa Bautista, Juan Fabo Urrutia and Francisco Cardona Arguelles for the PNH.

(Yolonda de Vargas), president of the National Elections Tribunal; (Angel David Reyes), vice president; Lucas Zelaya Lozano, member; (Luis Alberto Rubi), member; (Fausto Castillo Suazo), secretary.

NICARAGUA

COMMENTARY SCORNS SHULTZ STATEMENT ON FSLN

PA162044 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 16 Apr 83

[Commentary By Eligio Alvarez Montalvan: "Who Is Shultz to Criticize FSLN Actions?"]

[Text] The statement made by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in Dallas, Texas, to the effect that Nicaragua's Sandinist Government betrayed the ideals of the Sandinist revolution, would seem like a sermon by a Calvinist pastor who is deeply concerned about the moralistic demands of his master, Calvin, were it not for the fact that beneath his statement lies the rapacious and oppressive hand of imperialism, not to mention its interventionist and contemptuous willfulness.

In addition to his pharisaical charges, Mr Shultz told several lies and then concluded by saying, in a threatening tone, that the United States has strategic interests in Central America that it wants to protect and defend and that, for this reason, economic and military aid to friendly and democratic governments in the area that is threatened by communist subversion from Cuba and the USSR, through Nicaragua, is both urgent and necessary.

But let's put aside the ominous and menacing remarks made by the Calvinist Shutlz in Dallas yesterday, and let's refer instead to the role of judge and prosecutor that he is taking for himself -- though he hasn't the necessary titles to do so -- by which he judges the Sandinist revolution, accusing it of betraying General Sandino's ideals.

Who authorized Mr Shultz, or any other U.S. politician, for that matter, to serve as a judge or prosecutor of a revolution that was carried out for the very purpose of rendering Nicaragua sovereign and free and in order to rescue it from the claws of a Nicaraguan oligarchy and its accomplice, U.S. imperialism, and to ensure that the hordes of Yankee Marines will never return to our homeland and kill our patriots.

We must tell Mr Shultz and his associates, the Somozist counterrevolutionaries, the Robelos, the Pastoras and the other scum that the only ones who can serve as judges and prosecutors of the Sandinist revolution are the Nicaraguan patriots who gave their lives in San Jacinto fighting the Yankee filibusters, the patriots who did the same in La Barranca and El Coyotepe against the Yankee marines, the members of General Sandino's crazed [loco] army in Las Segovias, also fighting the mafia of morphine addicts, and the 50,000 Sandinist combatants who died to oust the Somozist tyranny, an ally of that same Yankee empire.

SEIZED BOATS TO BE RETURNED TO COSTA RICA

PA170426 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Apr 83

[Text] San Jose, Costa Rica -- Nicaragua will return to the Costa Rican Government the two boats that were seized yesterday morning while illegally sailing in Nicaraguan territorial waters. The Nicaraguan Embassy issued an official communique last night to announce that the Costa Rican boats were surprised by a Sandinist People's Army Coast Guard patrol boat near the mount of the Rio Indio, in Nicaragua. The communique added that two Costa Ricans and three U.S. citizens were on the boat. The five persons were taken to Bluff, a port on the southeastern coast of Nicaragua. The Nicaraguan Government has already reported the incident to the local authorities, saying that the five persons will be returned as soon as possible, once conditions are appropriate for them to return.

AGREEMENT ON CACM SIGNED WITH COSTA RICA

PA151457 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Apr 83

["Official Communique" issued by Costa Rica and Nicaragua in Liberia, Costa Rica on 14 Apr on the visit to Costa Rica by Nicaraguan Junta member Sergio Ramirez Mercado; read by Fernando Berrocal, Costa Rican minister of the presidency -- recorded]

[Text] The two delegations, after a broad and exhaustive analysis, agreed on the need to continue joint efforts to normalize and consolidate the CACM and to give all necessary support to strengthening the Central American Bank of Economic Integration as a basic regional financial institution.

They also agreed to recommend to both countries' central banks that they accelerate negotiations on drafting documents as soon as possible on the trade balance deficits between Nicaragua and Costa Rica and to activate negotiations on opening a line of credit from the Nicaraguan Central Bank to the Costa Rican Central Bank for use in financing an increase in Costa Rican imports, thus reducing the bilateral trade deficit. In this sense and for the purpose of increasing bilateral trade relations, they agreed to activate a joint commission led by the economy and foreign trade deputy ministers, which will create specific mechanisms to increase bilateral trade. The joint commission will analyze the list of possible new products of exchange, with an eye to increasing trade, and will consider other subjects related to bilateral trade so that it can increase to the necessary levels.

As for Costa Rica's sale of electric power to Nicaragua, its continuation was agreed. It was also agreed that a joint meeting of the two countries' energy ministers be held and that the Honduran energy minister be invited, in order to give continuity to the three countries' electric power interconnection system. The two delegations outlined their general viewpoints on the each country's internal problems, within the general context of the Central American reality.

The Costa Rican delegation referred to the policy of strict neutrality that has been maintained by President Luis Alberto Monge. Similarly, the Nicaraguan delegation reiterated its respect for Costa Rica's political system. The two countries reiterated their intention to comply with the terms established in the Canas-Jerez Treaty and the Cleveland ruling. At the same time, the two parties reaffirmed their decision to raise the joint commission that was created in July 1982 to the level of deputy ministers and proposed that a meeting be held in Managua within 15 days from this date. The two delegations also agreed on the need to hold new meetings to strengthen bilateral relations. It is therefore considered important that there be a future meeting between Luis Alberto Monge, constitutional president of Costa Rica, and Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua.

HONDURAN ATTACK ON COAST GUARD BOAT CLAIMED

PA171835 Paris AFP in Spanish 1752 GMT 17 Apr 83

[Text] Managua, 17 Apr (AFP) -- A Nicaraguan Coast Guard boat was attacked at dawn today by two Honduran Coast Guard vessels in the Gulf of Fonseca, in the Pacific. Four Sandinist soldiers were wounded in the action, according to Foreign Ministry sources in Managua. The Foreign Ministry, the sources indicated, is preparing a new note to the Honduran Government, protesting this attack on Coast Guard vessel 2-20 at 0004 today.

The official information noted that the attack "confirms the Honduran Armed Forces' provocative attitude toward the Nicaraguan Government and people." The report specified that the Sandinist Coast Guard boat "was patrolling in the area known as El Papayal, in Nicaraguan territorial waters." "Four soldiers were wounded and the vessel's hull was damaged," the report added.

CONTADORA GROUP AMBASSADORS RECALLED FOR TALKS

PA162330 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Apr 83

[Text] Managua -- The revolutionary government yesterday recalled its ambassadors to the four countries of the Contadora Group, for a meeting here today. According to AGENCIA NUEVA NICARAGUA, the meeting is related to the negotiations being carried out by the Mexican, Venezuelan, Colombian and Panamanian foreign ministers to find a venue for dialogue among the Central American governments to end the crisis in the area.

The diplomats recalled by the Foreign Ministry are Mauricio Cuadra Schultz, ambassador to Mexico; Roberto Leal, ambassador to Venezuela; (Francisco Quinones), ambassador to Colombia; and Augusto Montealegre, ambassador to Panama. They will arrive in the country shortly. It is thought that the ambassadors' meeting will define Nicaraguan diplomatic action in view of the recent endeavors of the Contadora Group.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ON COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY ACTION

PA151813 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Communique issued by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry in Managua on 14 April -- read by announcer]

[Text] This communique is on the 10 April actions in Tasbapauni, about which this ministry earlier issued another communique.

The Foreign Ministry wishes to add the following: A. Before fleeing to Costa Rica, the counterrevolutionaries who staged the attack on the Transportation Ministry technicians murdered (Edgard Arguello Sobalbarro), a Transportation Ministry technician, in cold blood. The counterrevolutionaries also took (William Castillo), FSLN political secretary in Tasbapauni, prisoner; he remains missing.

B. In their flight, the counterrevolutionaries kidnapped Ernesto Jose Rodriguez Rueda, a Transportation Ministry technician, who was wounded; Sandy Brooks, the pilot of the boat; and Companera (Hazel Marin), who was also wounded, as hostages. The three were hospitalized at the Tony Facio hospital in Limon.

C. While in the hospital Ernesto Jose Rodriguez Rueda has received death threats from counterrevolutionary Brooklyn Rivera, a partner of criminal traitor Pastora; from counterrevolutionary (Cesar Aviles) who worked for a time at the Transportation Ministry, and who is Alfonso Robelo's associate; and from the leader of the band that carried out the attack, the murders and the kidnappings in Tasbapauni.

D. Sergio Ramirez Mercado, a member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, reported these events to the Costa Rican authorities during his talks in Liberia yesterday. Our government also requested guarantees for the physical integrity of Rodriguez Rueda until he is transferred to Nicaragua. Today a Nicaraguan Government airplane will travel to Limon to transport him and the other wounded.

E. The Nicaraguan Government will immediately present the Costa Rican Government with a request for the extradition of all of the criminals involved in these actions, so that they can answer to our justice for their acts.

'EL SUICIDA' TASK FORCE REPORTEDLY DESTROYED

PA170042 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Apr 83

[Text] Guerrilla Commander Manuel Salvatierra, second in command of the 1st Military Region, has reported that the El Suicida task force has been destroyed and has fled to Honduras. The main body of the El Suicida genocidal task force was destroyed during an operation last week. It fled to Danli, Honduras, last Tuesday carrying 24 dead and 25 wounded, who are in the hospital in that city, according to Manuel Salvatierra, second in command, during a press conference held with national newsmen at the Jalapa military garrison yesterday.

Salvatierra added that the Sandinist People's Army and the Interior Ministry are pursuing the (Benito Dorado) task force in order to annihilate it. This force operates in (San Fernando Italpaneca). The government forces are also pursuing the (Fifi) task force, which is nearby and operates in the Pueblo Nuevo and San Juan de Limay sectors.

Salvatierra indicated that the actions of these two task forces in the villages is minimal, and they have limited themselves to staging ambushes on Jalapa roads. Commander Salvatierra pointed out that some 700 guerrillas, excluding the El Suicida task force that has already been liquidated, are operating between Jalapa and the border line with Nueva Segovia.

Manuel Salvatierra reported that 10 direct clashes have taken place since January with the task forces of the Somozist invaders operating in the Jalapa sector of Nueva Segovia Department.

He explained that during the clashes 22 AK rifles, 6 FAL rifles, 1 carbine, 2 grenade launchers, 2 RPG rocket launchers and 1 U.S. - made machinegun were seized. Commander Salvatierra said that the task force led by El Suicida sustained 42 casualties, including 7 wounded, and 32 captured. He added that the Sandinist Armed Forces sustained 18 dead in combat against the Somozist invaders. Listen to Commander Salvatierra, second in command of the 1st Military Region speak on the counterrevolutionary activity.

[Begin Salvatierra recording] There have been a couple of violations of the border. [words indistinct] to the left of the border post. [words indistinct] later withdrew. However, the support from the Honduran Army is so evident that it surpasses [words indistinct]. The actions carried out by the counterrevolutionary forces in this sector of the border have always relied on the support of the Honduran Army, [word indistinct] which allows the enemy to withdraw, including an open form of provocation because we cannot [words indistinct] to fight against the Honduran Armed Forces.

Every time there are operations in the border [words indistinct] there are Honduran Army forces aiding [words indistinct]. Right now, we are [words indistinct] December last year on the diplomacy [words indistinct] shameless support that allows shelling of the civil population from the other side of the Honduran border. [words indistinct] [end recording]

HAVANA REPORTS ON ANTI-SANDINIST COMBAT LOSSES

PA170152 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Apr 83

[Text] The counterrevolutionary military units that have penetrated Nicaragua's northwestern departments have suffered 42 dead in recent fighting, in which 32 former Somozist guardsmen have also been taken prisoner.

Commander Manuel Salvatierra, deputy chief of the 1st Military Region, reported that the most important actions took place on 26 March in San Nicolas, and on 2 April in El Limon, Nueva Segovia Department. Salvatierra added that at this moment the Sandinist People's Army has a counterrevolutionary detachment under siege north of Jalapa, a town near the Honduran border. He noted that the three main counterrevolutionary forces that entered Nicaragua from Honduras have been broken up by members of the reserve battalions, militiamen and self-defense contingents.

The Sandinist military officer stressed that production activities have continued normally in the western Nicaraguan departments bordering on Honduras despite the enemy's actions.

GOVERNMENT URGES ANTI-SANDINISTS TO SURRENDER

PA170046 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2305 GMT 16 Apr 83

[Text] Managua, 16 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- The Nicaraguan Government today made an appeal to the anti-Sandinist counterrevolutionaries to surrender. The authorities said that two counterrevolutionaries identified as Santos and Roberto Perez Lopez defected from the "Goose One" camp in Honduran territory.

The communique noted that those who heed the appeal will be guaranteed their immediate liberty "if they have not participated in combat or crimes against the population.

According to the government bulletin, former Somozist guardsmen "who must bow to revolutionary justice according to the country's existing laws" are excluded. The document was issued in Jalapa on the Honduran border, 300 km from Managua.

EXTRADITION OF ANTI-SANDINISTS TO BE REQUESTED

PA151501 Mangua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] Yesterday, on his return from Costa Rica, where he met with a high-level delegation, government junta member Sergio Ramirez revealed that some Nicaraguan technicians had been kidnapped by a group of counterrevolutionaries led by traitor Brooklyn Rivera and criminal "Negro" [Fernando] Chamorro. Ramirez said that counterrevolutionary Brooklyn Rivera, traitor "Negro" Chamorro and Alfonso Robelo, who heads the sinister organization called Arde [Democratic Revolutionary Alliance] will be extradited from Costa Rica through a process that has already been initiated by the Nicaraguan Justice Ministry. Here is Sergio Ramirez on this:

[Begin recording] The criminal Brooklyn Rivera, who leads a counterrevolutionary organization, traitor Pastora, who has been prowling around the hospital where Rodriguez [one of the kidnapped technicians] is hospitalized and, in general, the counterrevolutionary organization called Arde in which Alfonso Robelo participates are responsible for this kidnapping, for this crime. They have definitely taken off their masks. They are nothing more than vulgar criminals, kidnappers of defenseless Nicaraguans who were involved in making a topographic survey of the canal that links Tasbapauni on Laguna de Perlas with the Escondido river. They had the nerve to kidnap them and take them to Costa Rican territory. On the instructions of the government junta, Justice Minister Ernesto Castillo today got in touch with Costa Rican Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez, who was present in Liberia, to implement the steps to extradite these criminals, for we are going to request their extradition formally and immediately.

We see that the criminal actions of traitor Pastora and these counterrevolutionary groups are no different from those of the Somozist guardsmen. They kidnap, attack and kill technicians who are working on the country's reconstruction. This is a truly outrageous action. They attacked defenseless technicians and had the criminal nerve to take them prisoner to Costa Rican territory. [end recording]

REBEL STATION BROADCASTS PASTORA MESSAGE

PA160427 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 16 Apr 83

[Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, Arde, message to the "Noble People of Nicaragua," read by Commander Eden Pastora; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] Proclamation to the people of Nicaragua. Year of sovereignty and national dignity.

Nicaraguan brothers:

Our Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, Arde, has already made an effort to present a political, feasible and worthy solution to achieve peace in Nicaragua. Such dedication to peace and a political solution is maintained because we are convinced that it is a guarantee for the stability of all the sister nations of Central America. However, in Nicaragua it is not possible to achieve this goal because history has repeated itself.

My homeland is once again subject to intervention. We are committed, by our national dignity, to expel the interveners from our land, thereby recovering sovereignty and peace.

I am writing this proclamation from Nicaraguan soil where I have decided to join the armed struggle along with my people. If necessary, I will die for my firm ideals of freedom and democracy as taught by Zeledon, Sandino and Pedro Joaquin.

I declare that, at the latest, the Cubans who today are the instruments of intervention and death here in Nicaragua will leave this sacred soil in the next 15 days, counting from today. Otherwise, they will end up like all who have dared to intervene, expelled or dead. I reiterate that this is a hard struggle and that the unity surrounding a commitment to rescue our true and original Nicaraguan revolution is something that cannot be postponed. It is the only way to achieve freedom and democracy.

I am confident that God will give us the clarity and spirit not to weaken in this important commitment. In my heart, that of a simple man, [provincial], I feel this need and I ask my people to join, as one fist, to evict the interveners and their puppets because there is no foreign master without a local servant. I make a fraternal and revolutionary call to my companeros of the Sandinist People's Army and to the glorious people's militia not to allow themselves to be compromised by the National Directorate in this new liberation war. The good soldiers and militiamen know very well who betrayed our people and against whom they should turn their rifles to save the homeland and the revolution.

The time for speaking is past. I am not interested in or concerned about the eternal Pharisees, those who hesitate, the opportunists, the envious or the cowards. They will never be willing to die for the homeland. We must struggle so that there will be no more praetorian guards or arrogant soldiers. We must struggle to do away with the fratricidal avenger and to see our people casting their vote freely. We must struggle so the civilians will be over the military and, for the first time, choose the path of justice, peace and democracy.

In conclusion, I wish to declare that I am only interested in a free fatherland or death.

Eden Pastora Calls for War

PA161820 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 16 Apr 83

[Excerpts] The Voice of Sandino, a part of the information system for the Sandino Revolutionary Front, which is a part of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, now presents Commander Eden Pastora, addressing the Nicaraguan people on the first anniversary -- today, 15 April 1983 -- of his charge before the Nicaraguan people and the world that the revolution has been betrayed and surrendered to foreign interests:

[Begin Pastora recording] Once again, I want to talk with the Nicaraguan people. I want to talk to the working class, city workers, farmers, peasants, intellectuals, merchants, to all good Nicaraguans.

At this difficult time of important decisions, of historic decisions, I want to talk to my companeros in the glorious MPS [Sandinist People's Militia] who waged a heroic war of liberation against Somozism, against the Somozist dictatorship.

At this difficult moment for our fatherland, I particularly want to talk to the companeros in the EPS [Sandinist People's Army], the heroic, glorious troops of the EPS, and to the companeros of the border guard.

I am a revolutionary and a Sandinist. I am a revolutionary because I want changes in the social, political and economic structure that will favor our peasants and workers. I am a Sandinist because I want these changes to take place within a nationalistic, anti-imperialistic policy. And this means an anti-imperialistic policy that opposes any empire, whether Washington's or Moscow's. I am a Sandinist because I want these changes to take place through democratic policies, with free elections and with respect for human dignity, for human rights, for freedom of the press, for freedom of movement and for political ideas. I am a Sandinist because I favor a mixed economy; I am a Sandinist because I support an associative and voluntary economy. I am a Sandinist because I love liberty, because I do not accept foreign troops in Nicaragua. This is why we fought Somozism and this is why we are fighting the National Directorate, which is today misgoverning our people.

If Somoza sold us out to U.S. imperialism yesterday, then Tomas Borge and his traitorous group are giving us to the USSR today.

Companeros in the Border Guard; From 30 April onward, on 1 May, we peasants, farmers, laborers and city workers are going to celebrate our day by initiating our war against treason, against the traitorous collective, against the traitorous union, against the foreign troops that blemish our soil: the Cubans, Soviets, Bulgarians and Germans. We will wage war against anyone who, disguised as an internationalist, comes to stain our fatherland.

We are going to celebrate our proletarian worker's day by initiating war in the central, Atlantic and southern parts of Nicaragua. I announce to our people and to the world that we are also secretly organizing in the north, and despite the forces that oppose our actions, which are based on just political and military positions. We are doing so secretly and independently of those forces that support the Somozist guards, on the basis of our dignified positions, as Sandinist positions must be.

I want to ask the MPS [Sandinist People's Militias], the EPS [Sandinist People's Army] and the Border Guards not to come south; and if they do come south, I ask them to try to reach Costa Rica, to get to Costa Rican territory. Do not allow yourselves to be used as instruments, as Somozism used the National Guards. Today, the National Directorate, because of its totalitarian distortions, wants to do the same thing with the MPS and the EPS.

Let it be known that, together with our peasants, I will be at the front of our workers -- as I have been for the last 23 years of my life -- ready to die in defense of our peasants' cause, in defense of the real possibility of a genuine agrarian reform.

We, the true Sandinists, struggle for a revolution without foreign intervention, for a revolution with free elections, and freedom of the press, for a revolution with medicine and hospitals, for a revolution of love and with love for our people, without hatred or revenge, a revolution without praetorian guard or arrogant militarists.

Therefore, EPS and MPS companeros, companeros of the Sandinist Police, the real Sandinists, the real patriots, those who love our people, those who love our peasants, let's to to war on 1 May.

Let's go to war against the Cuban invader, the interventionist and the intervened, against the Bulgarians, the Germans, the Soviets or the Chileans, against any armed foreigner who is in our fatherland to damage our national dignity. I urge all Nicaraguans to prepare for 1 May: To war: Let's begin the hostilities. Let's hear the machineguns rattle once again in our mountains, for liberty and peace. Let's hear the revolutionary rifle once again in the countryside, for liberty and peace. Once again in our neighborhoods, our cities, our communities and our villages, let's hear the musketry rattle, the discharge from the shotgun, the revolver or pistol; let's plunge an effective knife into the backs of the invaders or foreigners; let's slit the foreign invader's throat with Pedro Altamirano's machete. Let's do all these things for our national dignity, for liberty. We will go to war for peace, to kill or to due, honoring our immortal Augusto Cesar Sandino's shout: Free fatherland, or death! [end recording]

ROBELO ON WEAPONS, CAPABILITY OF PASTORA GROUP

PA171457 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0709 GMT 17 Apr 83

[Excerpt] San Jose, 17 Apr (LATIN-REUTER) -- One of Eden Pastoria's allies said here last night that the Nicaraguan exiles led by Pastora, bolstered by recent arms deliveries, are now strong enough to overthrow the leftist Sandinist Government. Alfonso Robelo, a leader of Nicaraguan exiles, said that Pastora's troops have received enough weapons on the international market to enable them to overthrow the revolutionary regime in Managua.

Robelo, a political leader of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (Arde), based in Costa Rica, said the arms were smuggled into Nicaragua and hidden in strategically located caches throughout the country. Arde's military wing is led by Pastora, better known as "Commander Cero," who on Friday threatened to begin armed actions against the Cuban military advisers in Nicaragua unless they leave the country by the end of the month.

Pastora's statement, issued "somewhere in the Nicaraguan mountains," was circulated by the Arde leaders on the first anniversary of Pastora's decision to (?denounce) the Sandinist Government, in which he had served as deputy defense minister.

BORGE BERATES BUSINESSMEN WHO FIRE MILITIAMEN

PA151217 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0039 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] Managua, 14 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge has suggested the confistication of those private firms whose owners fire militiamen who are sent to fight the anti-Sandinists.

The interior minister charged that some of the country's private companies have fired some militiamen following their mobilization to the mountains.

"If I were asked what punishment to apply to those businessmen who fire our militiamen when they leave to defend the country, I would recommend 30 years in jail," Borge added. Then he noted: "Actually, it would be better to confiscate the companies of those who fire our militiamen."

Borge had said earlier that the government junta had already issued a decree protecting the militiamen from dismissal while they are fighting.

"It is fundamental in time of war to give the highest priority and attention to those who must go and fight," Commander Borge pointed out, speaking to a group of 30 U.S. religious personalities from North Carolina.

"How can they fire a militiaman who returns from the battlefront while his boss has been enjoying life?" Borge asked.

Borge was responding to a question from one of the North Americans about how the war situation in Nicaragua was affecting the Sandinist revolution's plans for a mixed economy.

COMMUNISTS MEET WITH MANAGUA ARCHBISHOP

PA151704 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0131 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] Managua, 14 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- It was reported here today that two members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Nicaragua, PCN, met with Managua Archbishop Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo. PCN Secretary General Eli Altamirano and Ariel Bravo Lorio met for over an hour on Wednesday with Monsignor Obando and Curia Spokesman Father Bismarck Carballo, within a plan to establish a dialogue with all of the country's sectors that may have a bearing on the solution of national problems.

Altamirano stated that their conversation with the archbishop was "highly positive," though he did not offer details on the subjects discussed. The communist leader added: "We believe that the Catholic Church is able to exert influence to garner support for peace initiatives from various sectors of the country."

The PCN secretary general said that his party is interested in establishing a dialogue to discuss ways of achieving democracy in the country. He pointed out that the Nicaraguan communists advocate elections and the approval of a political parties law with a democratic content, stressing that the goal of every political party is to achieve power.

For his part, the archbishop of Managua referred to his country's domestic situation by saying: "I believe that the ideal thing is to seek a civic solution; violence generates violence, no matter where it originates."

SOCIALIST REVOLUTION, MILITIA DAY CELEBRATED

FL161745 [Editorial Report] Havana Domestic Service in Spanish at 1455 GMT on 16 April begins live coverage of ceremony marking the 22nd anniversary of the proclamation of the socialist nature of the Cuban revolution and Militia Day from the range of the Camilo Cienfuegos FAR Artillery School in La Cabana.

The announcer sets the occasion reporting the military formation comprised of members of the Militia Territorial Troops [MTT] and reserve officers on the parade grounds. He reports that spectators are carrying placards with revolutionary slogans and that the reviewing stand is decorated with a red background and a sign reading: Long Live Militia Day. Marching music is played by the Havana Garrison Band and a military inspection ceremony begins. The Reviewing officer inspects the troops and reads a salute to the audience.

The announcer notes that Div Gen Sixto Batista Santana has been appointed to preside over the ceremony and present at the reviewing stand are Army Gen Raul Castro, members of the party Politburo, Secretariat and Central Committee, and leaders of mass organizations and invited foreign diplomats.

A representative detachment is called forward to receive insignias on behalf of MTT and reseve officers being promoted today and a military promotion order signed by Army Gen Raul Castro is read. This is followed by the playing of a recording of the speech by President Fidel Castro proclaiming the socialist nature of the Cuban revolution.

Havana television announcer Antonio Pera then introduces Francisco Travieso Damas, member of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC] National Secretariat. At 1517 GNT, Travieso Damas delivers a 13-minute speech of a historic nature. At 1730 GMT Central Committee member, Div Gen Joaquin Quinta Solas, chief of the Western Army, is introduced to deliver the closing speech.

General Quinta Solas delivers a 19-minute speech recalling the many threats, aggressions and trade blockade perpetrated by the United States against Cuba over the history of the revolution. Addressing the present situation, Quinta Solas says: "Keeping in mind the call made by our commander in chief at the Sixth Plenum, we are faced with the great responsibility of continuing to improve the level of organization and maximum development of the MTT, the military services registration and the mobilization and combat capability of our FAR. This is a continuing task which at this time has great importance due to the aggressive policies of imperialism in recent times.

"Our people need and wish to live in peace but they are also well aware that their security will never rest on the good faith of the imperialists who, ignoring the clamor of all mankind, wage an aggression and an escalated arms race which day by day increases the danger of a world war.

"We are all aware of the constant statements and measures implemented by the present U.S. Administration which have been aimed at destabilizing the Government of Grenada, preventing the revolutionary triumph in El Salvador and destroying the Sandinist revolution."

"Elsewhere, imperialism has intensified -- with renewed strength -- its campaign against the Soviet Union and its provocative threats against Cuba, accusing us of promoting the revolutionary movements in the Central American region."

General Guinta Solas answers the last charge by quoting Fidel Castro's speech at the Seventh Summit of the Nonaligned Movement in India. He ends his speech at 1549 GMT.

CASTROS, POLITBURO PRESENTED WITH MONCADA PLAQUE

FL151405 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro has received a red commemorative plaque of the 30th anniversary of Moncada from the hands of Jose Ramon Balaguer, first secretary of the party in Santiago de Cuba, during a ceremony held at the Palace of the Revolution. The plaque was also presented to Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the party and minister of the FAR, and to the members of the Politburo and Secretariat of the party Central Committee. During the ceremony, Balaguer said that Fidel has been a consistent generator of actions in the struggle for the welfare of our people and of all mankind. Fidel spoke with Balaguer at the ceremony and inquired about the status of the preparations for the celebration of the 30th anniversary of Moncada which this year will be hosted by Santiago de Cuba.

FIDEL CASTRO MEETS WITH USSR'S IVAN ARKHIPOV

FL151125 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has received Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and president of the Cuba-USSR Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the party Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, and Konstantin Katushev, Soviet ambassador to Cuba, also participated in the meeting.

The group discussed the results of the 13th Cuban-Soviet intergovernmental meeting and examined other matters dealing with bilateral relations. They also addressed the grave international situation created by Washington's aggressive policies against the Soviet Union and socialist countries and their dangerous repercussions in Central America and the Caribbean.

CASTRO DIAZ-BALLART CLOSES NUCLEAR MEETING

FL151436 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] We must all work to stop nuclear energy from being a future symbol of threat, blackmail and potential danger and turn it into a source of development, prosperity and well-being for our peoples and mankind. Thus asserted Dr Fidel Castro Diaz-Ballart, executive secretary of Cuba's Atomic Energy Commission and of the Secretariat for Nuclear Affairs, in the final session of the second meeting of the Nonaligned Movement's coordinating countries in the field nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. He called for putting an end to the arms race at any cost in a world where there is a great economic crisis with a debt of nearly $650 billion, where there are more than 800 million illiterate persons and where 12 million children die of hunger and malnutrition each year.

V.C. Khanna, Indian ambassador to Cuba, spoke on behalf of the visitors and praised Cuba's hospitality.

WEST'S MILITARY INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX SEMINAR OPENS

FL161915 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 Apr 83

[Text] An international seminar on the role of the imperialists' military-industrial complex in the preparation for nuclear war, against the peace, sovereignty and development of peoples opened this morning at the Palace of Conventions. During the 4-day event, papers and special speeches by delegates and representatives of peace councils from various countries and organizations will be presented.

The opening speech was delivered by Severo Aguirre, member of the Central Committee and president of the Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples [MPSP].

[Begin Aguirre recording] On behalf of the MPSP, I want to convey our warmest welcome to all the comrades who honor us with their presence in the international seminar which we have convened in coordination with the World Peace Council as a contribution to the preparations for the world assembly for peace and life and against nuclear war, slated to be held in Prague from 21 to 25 June.

We wanted to contribute to that most significant event with our analysis of the role of what has become known as the military-industrial complex, considering those in the United States and in NATO countries as well as the alliance between the militarists and warmongerers and the industrialists and manufacturers of weapons for the extermination of the peoples. [end recording]

NICARAGUAN ENVOY'S STATEMENT ON PEACE PROSPECTS

FL152105 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] Nicaraguan Ambassador to Cuba Marco Antonio Valle comments on the recent Central American tour by the foreign ministers of Panama, Mexico, Colombia and Venezuela for the purpose of achieving a dialogue and understanding between the warring sides in that region.

[Begin Valle recording] Our revolution -- we have said it in international forums and we have told the Nicaraguan people, who are repeating it -- favors peace. The United States, U.S. imperialists and its puppets -- the Honduran Army and the Somozist National Guard -- are the ones escalating aggression against our country at this time. Because we want peace, we agree with all efforts, all steps which will lead us to the achievement of tranquility in our country. So, any type of effort by democratic and prestigious countries, such as these four countries, among them Mexico, we greatly appreciate.

At this time Nicaragua is willing to hold talks directly with the United States, but under one condition which we will not give up. That is U.S. imperialism must withdraw, now and forever, all those mercenaries who are invading our country and, at the same time, the fascist sectors of the Honduran Army must cease to attack our fatherland. They must stop murdering our peasants, workers and children. The same thing we say about a dialogue with Honduras. But, first, they must fill that requisite. U.S. cynicism and insolence has reached an extreme, in the sense they are attempting to introduce into Nicaragua thousands and thousands of mercenaries. It is true that we are defeating them, but it is also true that they are murdering the Nicaraguan people. We can never permit that. Just as we defeated them in the past, we are defeating them in the present and we will crush them in the future. [end recording]

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

HAVANA NOTES CLOSING OF GEPLACEA MEETING

FL151525 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] The group of Latin American and Caribbean Sugar Exporting Countries -- GEPLACEA -- successfully concluded its 18th plenary meeting in Mexico, reaching important agreements. Participants in the meeting agreed to support the adoption of an agreement based on the combination of the export quotas and the special sugar stocks held by each nation and controlled at the international level. The head of the Cuban delegation, Amadeo Blanco, first vice minister of foreign trade, described this agreement as very important in view of the upcoming UN meeting on the new sugar agreement which is slated to be held in Geneva from 2 to 20 May this year.

For the new sugar agreement, GEPLACEA experts also agreed to seek nondiscrimination in the international sugar markets for political reasons and increased preferential access to these markets for sugar producted by developing countries.

SURINAME

BOUTERSE 'PERSONALLY TOOK PART' IN DEC KILLINGS

PM141006 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 11 Apr 83 p 1

[Unnamed "Own Correspondent" report: "Bouterse Took Part in Executions Himself"]

[Text] Rotterdam, 11 Apr -- Army Commander Daysi Bouterse, Suriname's strongman, personally took part in the liquidations on the night of 8-9 December in Paramaribo, a very reliable source has told former Surinamese President Henk Chin-A-Sen. Suriname's present prime minister, PALU [Progressive Workers and Farmers Union] leader Alibux, knew in advance that Bouterse's critics were to be arrested, the same source has said.

According to the source -- "whose word does not need to be doubted," according to former President Chin-A-Sen -- Bouterse himself killed trade union leader Cyrill Daal and former Lieutenant Surindre Rambocus.

These two victims appeared on the death list, which contained the names of 22 critics of the Bouterse regime. On 9 December, 15 of them were killed after being badly tortured at Fort Zeelandia. Seven escaped. Some were not at home, and were quick to go underground and flee the country. Others were already abroad. At the present time former President Chin-A-Sen is unwilling to make the name of his source public.

In the near future, the Surinamese Liberation Council, of which Chin-A-Sen is chairman, will publish a pamphlet containing a reconstruction of the events of 8 and 9 December and the events which followed. Chin-A-Sen said: "We have the testimonies of several witnesses and we have tested these in all sorts of ways. As a result we now think that we are in a position to draw a reliable picture."

As the official explanation of the deaths of the 15 critics, Bouterse announced that they "were shot while attempting to escape." The Netherlands Jurists Committee for Human Rights, after listening to a large number of witnesses, reached the conclusion that the 15 "were tortured and later deliberately killed." Reports emerging from Suriname had already indicated that Commander Bouterse was personally involved in the liquidations.